

THE  
MONTHLY  
MAGAZINE;  
OR,  
*BRITISH REGISTER.*

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Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.	ACCOUNT OF ALL NEW PATENTS.
MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.	LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND IMPORTATIONS.
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NOTICES OF ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, AND AMERICAN, LITERATURE.	REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, BOTANY, AND NATURAL HISTORY.
	REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

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# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 216.]

AUGUST 1, 1811.

[1 of Vol. 32.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**LTHOUGH a constant reader of your valuable miscellany, it was only yesterday that I had the pleasure of attentively perusing your Magazine for May last, containing the enquiries of Pædagogus, respecting several modern Greek publications.

Having had an opportunity, during a considerable stay, which I made a few years ago in the immediate neighbourhood of Greece, to pay particular attention to the language spoken at present by its inhabitants, I am able to assure Pædagogus, that all the dictionaries to which he alludes, profess in fact to treat of the same tongue, the new Greek, and Romaic, (as it is generally called by the Greeks themselves) being in no wise different from the Æolo-Doric. The two last works mentioned by him are both known to me, as very faulty and incomplete; that, in particular, published in the Greek and Italian, being little more than a mere vocabulary. The best dictionary of the language in question is, that quoted by your correspondent under the title of *Λέξικον τῆς Διόλο δωρικῆς γλώσσας*, &c. &c. \* and was published about two years ago at Venice, under the superintendence (if I am not greatly mistaken) of Mr. Coray, now residing at Paris.

Having thus endeavoured to satisfy your correspondent's curiosity, permit me to unite with him in regretting, that, whilst philological investigation seems to be so laudably on the stretch for new discoveries, both at home and abroad, the language at present in use among the descendants of a nation, whose works have opened a wider field for etymological criticism, than perhaps those of any other, seems to be entirely overlooked, or scarcely regarded worthy of common notice.

\* *Ταξιων* is, as Pædagogus justly observes, derived from the substantive *ἄρα* (which is still in use amongst the moderns), and signifies present.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 216.

Travellers have been so much in the habit of crying down the "jargon" of the modern Greeks, and grave reviewers\* persist so fondly in stigmatizing it as a jumble of half a dozen languages, current in the south-east of Europe, that I fear it will scarcely be credited on my bare assurance, that so far from this being the case, the language used at present in Greece is neither more nor less than a combination of the ancient Æolic and Doric dialects, with such occasional variations as may naturally be expected to intrude themselves into every language, during the lapse of a series of centuries.

In speaking thus, I do not pretend to assert that all the Greeks of our day, without exception, speak a pure and unmixed Æolo-Doric; neither do I presume to tax such travellers as have pronounced the present language of Greece to be a corrupt jargon, with an intention to deceive. In the first case it must be remembered, that literature is but at a low ebb in Greece; that, although exceptions may be found to the contrary, the general education of the modern Greeks is too contracted to permit them to bestow that labour on the cultivation (perhaps I should say, purification) of their mother tongue, which is of more importance to them to be employed elsewhere, and that perhaps but few, comparatively speaking, are even aware of the real origin of their present dialect; and, secondly, it may be urged in partial vindication of the assertion of many tourists, that, in most sea-ports, and particularly such as lie contiguous to other countries, which of course are the easiest to be visited by strangers, a greater confusion of tongues is likely to be found, than in the interior of the country itself, which but few have attempted to penetrate without still adhering to those prejudices which they conceived against its language, on first entering the frontiers.

I have myself taken some pains to

\* See a late Number of the Edinburgh Review. Art. Traduction de Strabon.

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compile

compile a grammar of the Æolo-Doric tongue, which I believe has hitherto not been attempted in this country; but, as few readers may be so inquisitive as Pædagogus, and few booksellers be found willing to speculate in a publication which cannot expect to meet with much encouragement at the best, my manuscript has lain nearly half a year in the hands of my bookseller, waiting for the dawn of better prospects.

In the mean time, should Pædagogus wish to see the grammar here alluded to, or feel any curiosity to peruse a modern Greek tragedy in rhyme (δραμα ἡραικὸν εἰς τὴν Ἀιολοδορικὴν Διαλεκτὸν) which I have some idea of publishing in the original, accompanied by an English translation, a hint given through the medium of your Magazine, will be duly attended to by

Φιλορωμαϊσμός.

June 23, 1811.

P. S. That such of your readers as understand ancient Greek, may have an idea of modern Greek verse, I beg leave to subjoin the first scene of the tragedy above-mentioned, in which Achilles is represented as invoking the assistance of Jupiter.

Ζεῦ θεὸ κεραυτοφόρε, ὅπως πάντα καλοικεῖς  
 εἰς τὸν ἄπειρον αἰθέρα, καὶ τὸν κόσμον διοικεῖς,  
 ὅπως στείσεις καὶ ἐφορέσεις τὴν φίλαν τὴν πῖσιν,  
 καὶ ἐκδικῆσαι καὶ παιδεύειν τὴν δολίαν καὶ πλάσιν,  
 ἴδω τῶν μὲν φίλων τὴν ἀχάριστον ψυχὴν,  
 ἢ ὅπως τὴν πολλὴν σὺ αἰμαίνει ἀνοχὴν!  
 ἦ δὲ τὴν γῆν τὴν ὑποφύεις, νῆα δ' ἐμπάλλων φανερὰ  
 καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῆς νέφη δὲν ἀετράπεις, νῆα τὴν κάυσσιν  
 φλογερὰ;  
 ἴδω πῶς ἀνίσχυς καὶ τὴν νῆα σὺ παῖον,  
 καὶ τὴν φίλαν καὶ ἐστεργίαν ἀεὶ ἐχθρὴν τὸν ἀπαῖον.  
 Ἄνδρα μὲν ἀμαρτάναν, πᾶν δὲ μετ' ἐὺθὺς σκληρὰ,  
 ἔτι δὲ μὴ, τὴν ἀδικίαν ἐκδικῆσαι ἀντὶ τῆς.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ANCIENT GERMANS, and the EFFECTS produced upon their PRISTINE CHARACTER, by INTERCOURSE with the ROMANS.

AT a former period I attempted a sketch, illustrative of the leading characteristics of the German nation, previously to its connexion with the Romans.\* It has been my humble endeavour, in the subsequent pages, to develop the general consequences of this connexion, in as far as they can be satisfactorily ascertained by the testimony of contemporaneous historians.

In every stage of society, man is peculiarly susceptible of the influence of example; but in none will his imitative

\* Vide, vol. 27, No. 186, p. 565, et seq.

powers be so vigorously called into action, as in that stage of the savage state, where his enjoyments being purely sensual, he shall suddenly find himself rendered, as it were, independent of his own faculties of invention for their aliment, by coming in contact with a people already far advanced in the career of civilization. Hence, it cannot be matter of surprise, the pristine character of the Germans should date its first aberration from an intercourse with the polished and luxurious Romans. These, greedy of dominion, and eager to establish their own security on the enervation or subjugation of their neighbours, were scarcely masters of Gaul, when their fears naturally directed their attention to the rude and warlike multitudes, which peopled ancient Germany. From the earliest times, Rome had foreseen the dangers, with which any proximity to so hardy and intractable a race was fraught. Cæsar sedulously endeavoured to avoid their immediate neighbourhood. When he had defeated the Helvetii, he suffered them to return quietly to their homes, lest the Germans might possess themselves of the districts, which would, otherwise, have been deserted. The same apprehensions made him urgent that Ariovistus should retire from Gaul, and never again pass the Rhine, lest his countrymen might afterwards flock thither in more formidable numbers.\* Seneca was equally sedulous in warning his countrymen of the storms which threatened them from this quarter. "What, (says he) is more intrepid than the Germans; what more fierce in the attack; what more eager after warfare, in which they are born and nurtured, and to which, neglectful of every other occupation, their whole attention is bent? Let such bodies and minds as these, which are unacquainted with luxury, debauchery, and riches, once acquire prudence and military discipline, that I may say no more, and we shall soon be compelled to return to our old Roman habits."† And yet it was on such a people as this, that the armies and treasures of Rome were wasted, in prosecuting a series of contests, whose result, even if successful, could afford them only a conquest, held

\* De Bello Gall. Lib. i.

† Agendum illis corporibus, illis animis delicias, luxum opes ignorantibus, da rationem, da disciplinam, ut nihil amplius dicam, necesse erit nobis certe mores Romanos repetere. Seneca de Ira. lib. i. cap. 2.



at the best by a precarious tenure; for her struggle was not now with a nation, sunk in effeminacy, and enervated by luxury, but with men, who imbibed the spirit of war with their mother's milk; whose sinews were braced by the rigours of an inclement climate, and whose fierceness was invigorated by an hereditary love of freedom. It is not, however, on the circumstances of this warfare that we have now to dwell, but on its consequences, as productive of the first perceptible mutation in the German character.

The object of Roman policy was not only to acquire dominion by conquest, but advantage and stability by civilization: though the vanquished were pillaged, yet were they instructed and civilized, wherever it seemed requisite, and Rome wisely preferred to reign over enlightened citizens, rather than untutored savages. The beneficial results of this policy had already shewn themselves elsewhere, and particularly in the adjacent country of Gaul, whose inhabitants, at the first dawn of the Roman invasions, were as much dreaded on account of their intrepidity, as of their virtues and love of liberty; in the former quality, some historians even held them pre-eminent above their German neighbours.\* The conquests of the Romans in Germany were followed by an attempt to civilize the conquered, and to introduce amongst them their laws, sciences, arts, language, and manners. They taught them the use of money, of the precious metals, of wines and other objects of luxury. In the twenty-ninth year before the Christian era, Augustus annexed the province of Noricum, and nineteen years afterwards, Rætia and Vindelicia, to the Roman empire; to these, the enterprising spirit of Drusus shortly after added the countries extending from the right bank of the Rhine to the Weser, and the mouth of the Elbe. Here they possessed towns,† villages, castles, highways,‡ schools, manufac-

tories\*, farms, temples, and public spectacles; here the laws and legislation of Rome were introduced, and no measures were neglected to extirpate the national religion; agriculture and cattle-feeding, the last, and in their eyes the most abject, occupations of the aboriginal Germans, became an object of attention, and it was not long ere vineyards grew up in the environs of the Rhine and Mosel. Of all the Cæsars, Augustus and Probus shewed themselves most wary in these particulars; strong holds were erected under their directions; lands were allotted to their garrisons for culture; Probus was the first who encouraged the propagation of the vine, and endeavoured to persuade his German subjects to surrender their arms, in order that they might thenceforward solicit assistance from the Romans against their enemies. Of all his projects he succeeded the least in this, nor indeed were the whole of them productive of any other than a partial success, though he took occasion to boast, in a dispatch to his senate, that "Germany, extensive as it is, is subjugated, all the barbarians work for us, and carry on our wars against distant nations."†

Notwithstanding the wise and weariless exertions of the Roman politicians to subdue by craft, where violence would have recoiled upon its authors, history will scarcely afford us an instance, in which the pristine character of a nation was so little affected by a long intercourse with another of such opposite, though seductive, habits. The spirit of war and independence still glowed with unabated vigour in those parts, and they formed the largest portion of the surface of Germany, which had forests and marshes for their frontiers, and even in many districts, such as Westphalia and the countries adjoining the Elbe and Maine, where the Romans had their military stations, mines,‡ and settlements. It was only amongst those Germans who had been forced or seduced to follow the Roman eagles, or, who inhabited the

\* Livii His. Rom. Lib. v. cap. 34.

† In the environs of the Rhine, *Augusta Trevirorum*, *Nemetum*, *Rigomagus*, *Vangionum*, *Ara Ubiorum*, etc. In Noricum, *Laureacum*, *Ovilis*, *Lentia*, *Celela*, etc. In Rætia and Vindelicia, *Augusta Vindelicorum*, *Regina castra*, *Bataua castra*, etc.

‡ The most considerable of these, was that which passed over the Alps, and through Rætia and Vindelicia, to Augsburg.

\* Both Strasburg and Trives had their manufactories of arms.

† Vopiscus in vitâ Probi, inter His. Aug. Script.

‡ The first silver mines in Germany appear to have been those which Cuius Rufus worked, for a short time and to little purpose, in the land of the Chatti. *Tacitus Annal. lib. iii. c. 29.*

southern districts, whither Rome could pour in her external resources with greatest facility, that the love of freedom was exchanged for subservience to a foreign yoke, and the turbulence of warfare was resigned for the blandishments of peace. Here the ancient simplicity of German manners was on the wane; liberty sunk as soon as the German ceased to esteem the busy haunts of civilized man as so many prisons and infectious receptacles; the vanquished either forgot his native tongue or assimilated it to that of the victor, and the Ubii in particular, worshipping the Roman almost as their idol, besought of him that their region might be dignified with the name of the land of the Agrippini, which they adopted from the consort of Claudius, to whom they had already erected altars.\*

The perceptions of moral good and evil being with the German, as with all infant nations, gross and obscure, it was impossible the mental should not keep pace with the corporeal debasement of his primitive character. Of this, the preceding are irrefragable proofs; nor can the eagerness with which many of the Germans visited the Roman garrisons, and Italy itself, be looked upon but as a main-spring of their degeneracy. Here they perceived how closely Art not only imitated, but how industriously she supplanted Nature; here they beheld, with emotions of wonder and delight, how captivating an aspect society wears, when fostered by wholesome laws, improved by state policy, enlightened by science, enriched by industry, and sweetened by domestic comforts. Shall we blame them for their incapacity to separate the dross from the ore? shall it startle us that they assumed Roman names and dignities? Surely it is with sentiments of compassion, not of indignation, that the historian will depict them returning to their native land, where, ambitious to emulate the splendour, luxuries, and social enjoyments, of civilized Rome, they ardently imparted the effeminate arts and habits of foreign parts to their uncivilized brethren. A consequence of this change in the features of the native characteristic, was a fatal indifference to faith and moral duties, and an attachment no less fatal to sensual delights and the acquisition of wealth. Indeed, so little desirous did they appear of resuming their independence, that Florus

tells us,\* "There was such peace in Germany, its race and soil seemed altered, and even the temperature of its climate appeared to have become milder." The commerce carried on by the Roman merchants, who brought their clothing, wines, and other commodities, into Germany, where they bartered them for amber,† light hair, prisoners, quills, and skins,‡ together with the occasional residence of the Cæsars amongst them, were equally calculated to wean the Germans from their coarse and barbarous habits of life. Treves was the favourite resort, where the Roman emperors regaled their German subjects with the blaze and pageantry of their courts. In the time of Constantine the Great this city could boast its public edifices, its amphitheatre, mint, and manufactories, whence were sent forth, as Ausonius observes, "clothes and arms the sinews of the empire." This poet praises also the fertility of the banks of the Mosel, their high state of cultivation, their rich vineyards, and the attainments of their inhabitants in music, eloquence, and poetry.§ The richer classes, and those who dwelt near the Rhine, had bethought themselves of greater decency (if such an expression be in this case applicable,) in their apparel. Instead of skins, which had hitherto hung loosely over the shoulders and back, they began to wear dresses, which were made tight and pliable to every motion of the limbs. The female was no longer content with her plain linen garment, but bedizened herself with purple ribbons, which it was her pride to have brought to her from so remote a country as Phœnicia. When Pliny wrote, the German vessels were nothing more than large oaks, which they hollowed out, and yet they were often made to contain more than fifty men. They soon learned, however, a sufficient knowledge of ship-building from the Romans to enable them to become pirates, and so far were they from confining their predatory expeditions to the neighbouring coasts of Britain, that the Gauls and Spaniards in a short time were taught to dread their incessant debarkations, of which pillage and rapine were the certain concomitants.

\* His. Aug. lib. iv. cap. 12.

† In search of this article, the Phœnician first, and then the Roman and Grecian, merchants, roamed as far as to the Baltic sea.

‡ Plinii His. Nat. lib. x. cap. 22.

§ Ausonius de Clar. Urb. Mosellæ. vers. 20. et seq. and vers. 381. et seq.

\* Tacitus de Mor. Germ.



In my next I shall endeavour to point out some still more important effects of the policy, which antient Rome thought fit to adopt, in order, by debasing the mind and weakening the national and physical powers of the German, to complete the enlargement of his country and to perpetuate its subjugation. The failure of this design, and the consequences which that failure entailed, will then lead us to consider the new character of the Germans, as conquerors in their turn.

LIPSIENSIS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

REMARKS on the TOWNLEY STATUES, in the BRITISH MUSEUM. By the Rev. THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M. A. F. A. S.

(Tenth and last room, concluded.)

NO. 36. *A head of a Muse, crowned with laurel.* Phurnutus (*de natur. Deor.* c. 14. p. 161) gives them crowns of palm. Mr. Dallaway says (*Arts*, 303) that Thalia has usually a wreath of ivy. In the Muses of Maffei, Clio and Terpsichore are crowned with laurel; Euterpe, Melpomene, and Erato, with flowers. Apollo, and the divinities which presided over the liberal arts, were crowned with laurel, in order to show that works of genius were consecrated to immortality, of which the laurel, as being an ever-green, was the symbol. The plant was thought also to communicate the spirit of prophecy and poetic fire, whence poets were crowned with it in the Pythian games. Thus Mongez: but the military laurel was derived from different principles; from Apollo or Liber; one, god of weapons; the other, of triumphs. *Tertull.* (*de coron.*) p. 128. *Ed. Rigalt*, where, and in other writers, the reason of this crown in inferior cases. The primitive Christians put an end to the practice. "Pardon us," says Minucius Felix, (c. 33) "because we do not crown the head."

No. 37. *A small bust of Antoninus Pius, the head only antique.* His portraits are common, in various forms.

No. 38. *A head of a female child.* The hair is divided into plaits, which are twisted into a knot, on the back part of the head. Some of the red paint, with which the hair was anciently coloured, is still visible. It has been observed that young girls have the hair distinguished by a knot, upon the top or back part of the head, while women commonly have it fastened upon the nape in a single tress, which floats upon the shoulders. How-

ever true this may be in general; and this fashion called *corymbus*, or *corymbion*, is exclusively applied to girls by Winckelmann; yet Etra mother of Theseus so appears drest in a basso-relievo of the villa Albani, published by himself; and it also occurs in a *Helen*. If *παρθενη*; be applicable to young women as well as girls, the passage of Pausanias, (*Descr. of Polignotus in Phocid.*) upon which he relied, has misled him. Mr. Dallaway (*Arts*, 247,) has given us the following rule. "The double knot on the crown of the head, when pointing towards the ears, is appropriate to Diana, and the symbol of virginity." On many statues of Venus may be seen the hair collected in a double knot, but in every instance pointing to the fore and back part of the head. Winckelmann mentions several statues with the hair coloured red, of which see *Plin.* xv. 22.; that of the Venus de Medicis was gilt, a well known bad taste, which I merely mention, because it occurs in the effigies of our King Edward II. in Gloucester cathedral, and was common in angels, &c. in the middle ages.

No. 39. *A small scenic Figure, sitting on a square plinth: the face is covered with a comic mask.* The hideous effect of the mouth is indeed hideous. In Maffei is a Love with a huge mask, the mouth of which is so large, that the complete face of the Love appears through it. There is room to think that the present figure is not at all applicable to the drama. The ancients delighted in exhibiting Loves and children in sportive attitudes. Hideous masks were used in the feasts of Bacchus, funeral pomps, &c. Some of these masks, and those who wore them, were called *Manduci* and *Manducones*, and so ugly, that, according to Suetonius, children were much affrighted by them; and mothers converted them into *bug a-boos*. Possibly the sculptor here intended no more than what is still usual with our children, making a hideous face, and crying *boh*, of which see Mr. Douce, on Shakespeare, i. 328. ii. 146. This opinion is given too with more confidence, because Winckelman mentions a child at the Villa Negroni, mounted upon a tiger, and accompanied by two Loves, one of whom is trying to frighten the other with a mask.

No. 40. *A Head of a Child.*

No. 41. *A Head, apparently of a Trumpeter.* This is not uncommon.

No. 42. *A Head of one of the Dioscuri.* The Dioscuri cannot be mistaken, on account

count of their conical bonnets; but still, though the term *Dioscouri*, in sculpture, applies to Castor and Pollux, yet it is somewhat improper, because it is also given to the Cabiri, and the three brothers whom Cicero calls Aleon, Melampus, and Eumolus, sons of Atreus (*Denat. Deor.*). Plutarch (*Tiber. Gracch.*) says, that there is a difference in the make of the two brothers in their statues. One of the *Dioscouri* is therefore an improper term.

No. 43. *A fragment of a head of Hercules, on the top of which is the skin of a Lion's head.* A fine cameo of the Palais Royal represents Love with the head covered with the skin of the Nemean lion, as the conqueror of Hercules (*tom. i. pl. 35*). This allegory is very common. On an amethyst in the same collection, is the young Hercules, with the lion's skin around his neck (*tom. i. pl. 80*). Nothing is more common than Hercules with the head covered with the skin of the Nemean lion, because it was invulnerable, and served for armour. Alexander the great, Iole, mistress of Hercules, &c. occur in the same costume; but Hercules is always distinguished by his hair in curls resembling those on the forehead of a bull (*Winckel. Art.*). In the famous Farnesian Hercules, the skin hangs upon the trunk of a tree, because the hero is represented in repose. Theocritus says, that Hercules, from his infancy, took delight in wearing the skin of the lion; yet in the gems of Storch he does not appear in it previous to the adventure of the Nemean lion. Pausanias, describing the coffer of Cypselus, says, that Agamemnon carried a lion's head upon his buckler to impress terror; and instances of the use of it are very common in different forms: the ensigns in the Trajan column are decorated like this head.

No. 44. *A funeral Mask which was used to cover the face of a female corpse.* Masks have been found in tombs. Winckelmann observes upon this subject, that the ancients took impressions from the face of the corpse, and put this kind of masks in the tombs, by the side of the bodies, in order to denote the form of the features when living. The *Funus Larvatum* more properly applies to the exequies of persons killed by the fall of a building, whose mangled visages were covered with masks. There is or was a monument at Rome, where mention is made of a young married couple, who experienced this dreadful disaster upon

the first night of their nuptials. See *Camerar. Oper. subcis. i. 96*. The custom of covering the face with a mask, as described above, is unknown to me, except in the cases of *mutilated visage*: but it may notwithstanding have obtained. Kennet (p. 349) speaks of the *larvata funera*, and mentions now and then painting the face of women, &c. but neither he or two or three others who have been consulted, speak of the use of masks otherwise than as above.

No. 45. *A small head of Hercules.*

No. 46. *A small unknown bust, with a military garment. The head is of yellow marble.* Winckelmann (*Art. 4. c. 7*) says, that from the commencement of statuary they were in the habit of working the head separately, and afterwards fitting it to the trunk. The Greeks, he observes (*L. i. c. 2*), did not use coloured marbles, because they spoiled all the effect of the sculpture. Persons who have been used to the observation of statues in their original state, often complain of the diminution of effect even in casts of plaister of Paris. Sidonius (*Carm. xi. 17*) mentions five various marbles much valued by the ancients on account of their colours; viz. the Lacedæmonian, *green*; the Parian, *white*; the Carthaginian, *red*; the Phrygian, *spotted*; and the Ethiopian, *yellow*, like old or tarnished ivory.

No. 47. *A damaged head of Hercules.*

No. 48. *The capital of a small column of the Ionic order.*

No. 49. *A small unknown head.*

No. 50. *A small head of Jupiter, covered with a cap.* Jupiter is represented with various head-coverings. His portraits are distinguishable by his serenity of aspect, and the disposition of his beard and hair. The chief resemblance to him is Esculapius, which Winckelmann accounts for by the ancient opinion that the son often less resembled his father than his grandfather.

No. 51. *A votive Mask of a bearded faun.* We have two bearded fauns in Liceti, copied by Montfaucon (*Suppl. v. 3. b. 7. c. 6.*) but they are more common without. In Beger is a faun, before a pedestal, upon which is a colossal bearded mask.

No. 52 to 62 consist, with an exception or two, of odds and ends, i. e. arms, feet, &c.

No. 63. *Is the left hand and part of the arm of a female, holding a butterfly.* In the Gems of Storch, relating to the admirable fable of Psyche, is her bust veiled. She is placing a butterfly in her



her bosom. In Beger and La Chausse are females holding butterflies: all referable to the same fiction of Psyche. The word *Psyche* signifies either the soul or a butterfly, which the ancients made the symbol of the former, and it has this allusion in numerous funeral monuments. In some of the above-mentioned instances it seems to be placed in the hand of a female, merely as a distinctive attribute of Psyche: but in funeral monuments the meaning may be only allegorical.

No. 63 to 67 are hands and fragments.

No. 68. *A left foot covered apparently with linen, round which bandages are fastened.* Mongez says (*Enc. des Antiq. v. Bandages*), the ancients possessed the knowledge of bandages the most proper for every case, to such a degree of perfection, that the moderns cannot flatter themselves on having added much to the excellent treatise of Galen upon the subject. It was the custom, as is well known, of putting in the temples the figures of the limbs of which they thought the cure was effected by the favour of the gods, a custom which obtained to the middle ages. *Ex-Votos*, of some kinds at least, are often very badly formed and wrought, being sold, says Count Caylus (*Rec. ii. 92*), at a very low price, to country people, probably in the markets, for offerings as wanted. A foot with a huge unnatural instep, like that of a Chinese woman, is engraven from Foucault by Montfaucon (*ii. p. 1. b. 9. c. 4*). Another from Peiresc is just as badly formed: perhaps, however, they were intended to portray swelled feet.

No. 69. *A large votive patera, with a bas relief on each side, one representing Silenus and the other a Satyr.* La Chausse, Fabretti, and Montfaucon have given some very magnificent pateræ, with basso relievos of various patterns.

No. 70. *A small Fragment of a Figure holding a bird.* Upon a coin of Nero, struck at Laodicea, Jupiter Philæthes holds an eagle (*Nicaise*); Neptune in Maffei, Fontanini, Beger, &c. holds a dolphin. This shows that the custom refers sometimes to attributes. In Beger, Boisot, and others, Venus holds a dove. Eternity, in the coins of Faustina and Casinus, holds a phoenix. Upon a reverse of Elagabalus, Faith holds a turtle-dove, a symbol of her, on account of that bird's conjugal fidelity. Upon funeral marbles women and boys sometimes hold birds, i. e. domestic ones for pleasure. It is

not easy, therefore, to say, who or what was this figure.

No. 72. *A torso of a male figure, the arms of which appear to have been raised above the head.* One arm raised to the head, in token of effeminacy, occurs in Hermaphroditus, Bacchus, and Sleep. Bacchus has often one arm elevated; so has Hymen with his torch. A Silenus in Boisot raises both his arms; but it would be rash to identify this marble from such a circumstance as merely elevated arms.

No. 73. *A small mutilated figure. The right breast is naked; the other parts are entirely covered with drapery. It has a necklace, from which a scarabæus is suspended.* The scarabæi were worn as amulets against all kinds of misfortunes. See C. Caylus, &c. \*

No. 74. *A head of an Eagle, which appears to have served as the hilt of a sword.* In the *Monumenti Antichi* of Winckelmann is such a hilt of a sword. The hilt of the sword of Thyamis, described in the *Ethiopics* of Heliodorus (*L. 2. c. 4*) was also an eagle's beak. It is considered as a Greek fashion. Montfaucon has published a poniard with a similar hilt.

No. 75. *A votive Patera, with bas reliefs.*

No. 76. *A fragment of a Serpent.*

No. 77. *A head of Apollo.*

No. 78. *A Mercury sleeping upon a rock.* C. Caylus (*iii. n. 1. pl. 43*) says, that Mercury from his different employs is rarely represented prostrate. Upon an amethyst, in Storch, he is seated upon a rock. This rock, says Winckelmann, is apparently intended for a promontory, because he presided over navigation. We may also conceive that Mercury *εν ακτius*, i. e. upon the edge of the sea, who was worshipped under that appellation by the Samians, is the Mercury here represented. In Beger and a coin of Tiberius he is also seated upon a rock, but in a sleeping attitude: his figure, as noted by C. Caylus, is exceedingly rare; no small addition to the value of this statue.

No. 79. *A head of Diana.*

No. 80. *Head of a Lion, part of a Sarcophagus.*

No. 81. *A Cistern of Green Basalt, anciently used as a bath. On the sides are carved two rings in imitation of handles, in the centre of which is a leaf*

\* Remarks have been given before upon *Scarabæi*.

of ivy. Specimens of green basalt are more rare than those of black, and it was peculiarly admired for working upon, by Egyptian and Greek artists. In later times it was used for the imitation of Egyptian works, and Canopuses in particular. From the excellence of the busts which remain, there is reason to think that none but the most able artists worked upon basalt. (Winckelmann.) Pliny (33. 2.) mentions silver baths for women; and the luxury used in this respect is scarcely conceivable by the moderns.

No. 82. *A terminal head of Libera.* Ovid says in his *Fasti*, that Bacchus gave the name of *Libera* to Ariadne; Cicero makes her the same as Proserpine. The heads both of *Liber* and *Libera* occur upon the coins of the Cassia family; but the real meaning of these two deities is only to be found in an indecent passage of Varro, given by Augustine *de Civit. Dei* l. 6. c. 9. The head of *Libera* has no other especial attribute but the crown of vine-leaves: hence a perpetual confusion of her with Ariadne.

No. 83. *A colossal head of Antinous, in the character of Bacchus, being crowned with a wreath of ivy.* Poets were crowned with ivy (see *Hor.* and *Virg. Ecl.* 7); and there are many uses of it not now understood, as that of its being so often put in the hands of numerous figures. The first colossal head of Antinous is that of the Villa Mandragone, of such marvellous beauty, that, next to the Belvedere Apollo, and the Laocoon, Winckelmann classes it with the most precious relics of antiquity. There are numerous other busts, and his portraits are the most common of any in antiquity.

No. 84. *A small domestic fountain used for sacred purposes.*

No. 85. *A bust of Minerva.*

No. 86. *An upright narrow piece of marble, ornamented with branches of the olive and the pine.*

This concludes the collection which does honour to the nation. The absurd prejudice, which, in this country has limited archæology to topography, the black letter, and antiquities only of the middle age, will then, it is hoped, be lessened. Swift, Pope, and a junta of wits, who were men of more genius than political wisdom, excluded from the scale of sciences honourable to the mind, almost every study but ethics, poetry, and the classics. The studies which apply to the wants and elegances of exist-

ence are however wisely considered by the present age; and who would hold the finest poetry ever written to be of equal value with the invention of the steam-engine. Taste and the arts have so intimate a connection with commerce in rendering goods more marketable and pleasing, that, by consequence, the maintenance of the population is considerably aided in an indirect way, by collections of this and every kind, relative to the formation of pure taste. Sculpture seems, to the honour of the nation, never to have been here in a degraded state. Church-yard work is to be found in Greek and Roman ages; but it is not generally known, that in Dunbury Church, Essex, are or were two cross-legged figures of the 12th century, in wood only, which for spirit and execution are admirable. Several figures in Westminster Abbey, &c. are very fine.

The catalogue upon which the above remarks, professedly made not to interfere with Mr. Dallaway's, have been made is only "a compendious synopsis intended for persons who take the usual cursory view of the Museum." The learned officers have therefore no concern with any mistakes in it. They promise scientific catalogues,\* but to them, and to every writer upon ancient statuary (even Winckelmann himself), ought to be extended the fullest liberality, if the writers evidently appear persons not ignorant of the subject. "There exist," says Mongez, "many ancient marbles, &c. which cannot be explained in a satisfactory manner, either because they proceed from the bizar imagination of the artist, or because the facts and traditions to which they refer are utterly forgotten. The signification of many symbolic figures was lost even among the ancient Greeks themselves. Pausanias confesses that he did not know what was the meaning of the pomegranate and strobilus of a fir, placed in the hand of Theognetes, and surely Pausanias must have much more knowledge upon this subject than any modern." Winckelmann, the Sir Isaac Newton of the science, lays it down as a *sine qua non*, that explications are to be sought only in mythology and in Homer, concerning basso relievos and groups, yet this limitation is so narrow as to be repulsive to probability, however true in

\* I am under much obligation to the French Encyclopædia.



the main. *Thirty thousand* different gods, according to Varro, were worshipped in the single city of Rome; it is, therefore, impossible for Winckelmann, or any other person, to be uniformly certain, according to his own rule; and C. Caylus justly observes, that there are numerous superstitions of the ancients with which we are utterly unacquainted. Winckelmann, by induction, pronounced the dying Gladiator to be a *Greek Herald*, from the cord around the neck; yet Mongez (*Mem. Instit. Nation. § Literature, Tom ii. p. 435*) clearly shows, that it was a collar, made rope fashion, of which there are three in Montfaucon. The figure too has mustachoes, the most constant of the characteristics which designate figures of *Barbarians*. He has clearly shown the mistakes of Winckelmann all through, and pronounces this illustrious relic to be an unknown dying barbarian or slave, evidently not a gladiator. All these errors proceed from the names not being inscribed on the leg, as in use among the Etruscan and early Greek sculptors, the base being liable to be broken off.

When the scientific catalogues of the Townly collection are finished, it is to be hoped that a denomination of each marble will be *annexed to it*. How much more pleasant and instructive would be the exhibition at the Royal Academy, if the spectator were released from the tiresome fatigue of searching the Catalogue, especially as the pictures do not follow in so regular a procession as the successive kings of Banquo's line, in Macbeth. The antique casts of this school of painting are named upon the base; though erasures show great fears of an *alias* being applicable in several instances.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS OF A WANDERER.

LETTER VII.

**I** CONCLUDED my last letter by informing you it was our intention to prosecute a mountainous excursion on the morning after our arrival at the inn in Patterdale; and, with that view, having made an early breakfast, we mounted our horses, and, preceded by a guide carrying a basket of cold provisions for our day's repast, we entered the sequestered, narrow, plain, from the distant view of which we had anticipated much gratification on a nearer survey of its beauties. Where the expectations are highly raised, disappointment is too frequently the consequence; on this occasion, we, however, found the promised pleasure far short of

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the reality; and the wild, romantic, charms of Patterdale exceeding our highest expectations. In length this valley is about four miles, and at the widest scarcely half a mile. From one extremity to the other, it is enclosed by stupendous mountains, and the upper end displays a scene of striking grandeur and sublimity, where the rugged steeps, uniting with an enormous jutting precipice, that forms a magnificent feature in the landscape, are over-topped by still higher summits, in wild confusion rearing their lofty heads, and frequently, enveloped in the floating vapours of the sky, appear like towers of ancient edifices, discernible "through the rolling mist of heaven." In this valley there is a small lake, extending about a mile and a half along the base of an almost-perpendicular, lofty mountain, which is in some parts clothed with brush-wood, in others, containing slate-quarries, bears on its shelving declivity immense heaps of rubbish, which gradually pressing down their foundations, slide down the mountain's side in stripes of various hues, and add much to the general wildness of the scene. This lake is usually called Broad or Brother-water. The latter appellation arises from a legendary tale of two brothers, who quarrelled with each other on its banks; when, Cain-like, one of them committed the unpardonable crime of fratricide, and was afterwards drowned near the spot where he had perpetrated the horrid deed.

Not far from the extremity of the dale, there is an ancient family mansion, now fallen into disrepair; but whose situation is singularly picturesque, placed as it is at the foot of some of the highest mountains, and embosomed amidst a grove of trees, whose age appear coeval with the building. There are also several romantic, interesting, spots in Patterdale, which, with the objects already mentioned as belonging to it, render it a scene of considerable beauty and sublimity.

At a cottage, about half way up the dale, we left our horses, and on foot began to ascend the steep and rugged mountain on the eastern side of the plain, the surface of which is covered with an intermixture of stunted-grass, grey rocks, and heath, unvaried by a single tree or bush, and, far as the eye can reach, presenting a wide-extended tract of partial vegetation and the bleakest wildness. After ascending about a mile and a half, we found ourselves on the summit of the mountain, and expected to have feasted

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our sight with a view of the delightful lake of Ullswater, and the wild recesses of Patterdale. But rocks and mountains, still higher than the height on which we stood, extended far on every side, and presented a prospect as bleak, dreary, and unfruitful, as imagination can picture; the lofty fells of Martindale completely shutting out the view of the lake beyond, and the dark frowning precipices of Helvellyn, on the further side of the valley, though at the distance of several miles, appearing close at hand. The day was, however, delightful, and particularly favourable for our excursion. The air was mild, the sky clear and serene, and the whole firmament without a cloud or vapour to obscure the distant objects (a circumstance by no means frequent in those mountainous districts); and, after resting for a short while to regain our breath, and look around us, we proceeded with renovated strength, and buoyant spirits, to cross, for the space of another mile and a half, a boggy heath, strewn over with an immense number of whitish chalky stones; and in the spots, even where a constant moisture encouraged vegetation, scarce a blade of grass shot up, to vary the dismal hue of the dark-brown heath, through which we scrambled with considerable difficulty, till we reached the edge of a descent, and looked down on Angle Tarn, a piece of water about two miles in circumference, varied by a couple of rocky islets, in one of which a stunted tree or two starts from the craggy crevices, their foliage withered by the winds that pass across the heights, and their whitened trunks adding wildness to a scene, where all is bleak, inhospitable, cold, and cheerless; grey rocky precipices, unadorned by the many-coloured mosses, or the luxuriant fern, that in other places beautify their weather-beaten sides, and piles of stones confusedly thrown together, as if cast upon the earth by some terrible convulsion of nature, cover, with patches of heath and rushes, the space as far as eye can reach, around this melancholy Tarn. The trouts, however, which inhabit its depths, are of the richest flavour, and of a moderately large size. Our guide, who was an expert angler, soon caught some of them, while we rested and partook of our cold viands; and we afterwards found them most delicious, when cooked for us at our inn. Some wild-fowl occasionally inhabit the banks of Angle-Tarn; but they are not stationary there, and none were to be seen when we visited it. Having walked some

way farther across the ridge to the south of this little lake or Tarn (which you must recollect is the provincial name for a small piece of water, as *Beck* or *Gill* is for streams and rivulets); we still vainly sought to gain a peep at Ullswater; but the bleak heights of Martindale defeated our wishes; and, tired of a scene so uninviting and dreary, we bent our course towards the east, still keeping on the heights, and, after traversing about two more miles of this cheerless waste, we arrived in view of Hays, or Haize-water, deep sunk betwixt stupendous rocky mountains, and, like its neighbour we had recently quitted, unadorned by trees or bushes, and presenting an aspect of singular wildness and romantic grandeur.

Hays-water is nearly a mile and quarter in length, and scarce half a mile in breadth. Secretly and unruffled it laves the base of a prodigious craggy mountain on the right; while, on the opposite shore, a succession of little green knolls intervene betwixt the mountains and the water, and gives animation and diversity to the landscape, which is bounded by a line of lofty precipices, composed of slaty rubbish, that after every storm rushes in stripes over the almost-perpendicular points of the ridges; while immense masses of solid rock guard well the entrance to this sequestered spot, on that part where the mountains do not unite, and, at first sight, seem to bid defiance to the stranger. I strolled towards the upper end of the lake, while my companion, with our guide, bounded over the narrow footpath on the opposite rugged mountain, where the steepness of the heights, the craggy precipices they had to pass, and number of inconveniences to undergo, deterred me from venturing to follow their lead, and I slowly retraced my steps along the gravelly beach, indulging in that pleasing pensiveness, the surrounding scenery and the mildness of the air were calculated to inspire: for there the world, and all its busy, bustling, cares, seemed wholly at a distance; not a sound broke in upon the solemn stillness of the scene. The evening was advancing, and the sun had cast a rich glow of colouring on the summits of the distant heights; while the pure azure of the firmament was reflected on the glassy surface of the lake, which, gently undulating with the breeze that occasionally wafted through the air, presented the sweetest picture of serenity and universal calmness. Wild unquestionably was the prospect; but it was, notwithstanding,



standing, indiscribably interesting, and, in my opinion, more deserving of a visit than a number of the highly-celebrated scenes which are resorted to, and extolled as the most sublimely beautiful in nature.

Sweet scenes of peacefulness! never, in all human probability, shall I revisit you, nor again explore your wild sequestered recesses! But, though distant, while the brittle cord, now nearly severed, retains its hold, never shall I cease to reflect with satisfaction on the hours which, during two long summers, I was wont to pass amidst your interesting beauties; when oft, with no companion, save my own reflections, I have wandered round the unfrequented mountain-lakes; explored the most sequestered vallies, and viewed the "bright tumbling of the waters" of many a roaring torrent, known only to the shepherds of the neighbouring plains; or, seated on a craggy point, have sketched the prominent features of the landscape, the "world forgetting," and perfectly indifferent if not equally "by the world forgot."

On quitting Hays-water we pursued the course of the stream that issues thence, and, falling over rocks and precipices, hastens to unite its waters with the little lake in Patterdale. On this stream (or *Beck*) there are several romantic scenes, and one cascade is particularly deserving of notice, from its grand effect in falling in two distinct sheets, on heights of upwards of fourscore feet, environed by crags, and a profusion of mountain-ash and other trees, whose pendant boughs drop into the stream, and, until you descend towards its banks, obscure it from sight.

There are other lesser and very pretty falls on this stream; and the mountains, which are only separated by a narrow gulph, rise to an astonishing height; their pale-green sides covered with flocks of sheep, of a small and hardy race, and their surface broken by many a rough projecting crag. As the last beams of the sun had gilded the horizon, and shed the sweetest rays of light upon the face of nature, we again reached the cottage where we had left our horses in the morning; when, having procured some delicious new milk to allay our thirst, and refresh us after our long walk, we retraced our way to the inn, well pleased with our excursion, and ready to undertake another mountainous expedition on the following morning. The day, however, proved unfavourable for the purpose.

The vallies were free from moisture, but the heights were covered by heavy vapours; and it was only at intervals the dark lofty sides of Helvellyn, and its scarce less-awful neighbours, were discernible; we therefore gave up the idea of visiting two small lakes amongst the mountains, called Grisedale Tarn, and Red Tarn, and passed the early part of the day in wandering over a part of the beautiful banks of Ullswater, and taking a peep into the romantic dells I before mentioned as interrupting the mountainous line upon its western shore. In the evening we bade adieu to Patterdale; and, after traversing the road that leads to its extremity, we began to ascend the steep and fearful pass of Kirkstone, where the lofty rugged mountains are separated only by a narrow rill of water, and the precipices thickly strewn with stones, parted from their summits by wintry storms, altogether presenting the most frightful picture of sterility and desolation it is possible to imagine. Not a single bush, or scarce an appearance of vegetation, diversifies the gloomy horror of the scene, which continues no less dreary and inhospitable for the space of several miles; when suddenly the eye rests on the distant view of Windermere, and at each succeeding step towards the little town of Ambleside, the contrast becomes still stronger, twixt the vale to which the traveller is approaching, and the desolate region he has lately traversed.

On reaching Ambleside, we engaged apartments at the Salutation (a very comfortable inn), intending to make that place our head-quarters, while we visited some of the most picturesque spots of the adjacent country; and, ordering an early supper, we strolled out while it was preparing, and enjoyed a delightful ramble along a path that led us past the head of the lake, and carried us by the side of the little river Rothay, near to Rydalwater (whence it issues), and where the scenery is peculiarly interesting and romantic—where rocks rest on rocks, and mountain hangs on mountain, with all their beautiful accompaniments of woods and single trees, starting from the crevices in the wildest precipices, and drooping over the path in the most picturesque and graceful manner. Charmed with our ramble, we heeded not the lateness of the hour, but continued to admire and trace the various scenes of loveliness around us, which were rendered doubly interest-

ing from the shades of moonlight reflected on the rocks and mountains, the stillness of the evening, and the soft serenity that stole upon the senses. All nature seemed enwrapt in peace and harmony; and, with reluctant steps, we bent our course again towards the inn, where, however, we had no cause to complain of either our fare or accommodations: and, after a sound repose, we breakfasted at an early hour the ensuing morning, and prepared to visit the peaceful vale of Hawkshead, and extend our excursion by the side of Esthwaite-water, and the banks of Windermere; an account of which I shall postpone to a future opportunity, and conclude my letter by a few words on the subject of the little town of Ambleside, which is situated on a rising ground, a short distance from the upper end of Windermere, and, though a poor, straggling, decaying-looking, place, is of great antiquity, and might, at a very trifling expence, be rendered an agreeable and desirable place of residence for strangers, and others who might chuse to make it their abode. A number of Roman coins and antiquities have, at different periods, been discovered in its neighbourhood; and there are the remains of a Roman encampment at a short distance from the town. There is a weekly market, and some fairs are held there; but the landed proprietors in the vicinity give no encouragement to the improvement of the place, notwithstanding the manifest advantage that would accrue to themselves from such a line of conduct.—Lands let high in the vicinity: seven and eight pounds per acre for meadow-ground, and from three to four pounds for corn-land. But that is a circumstance easily accounted for, from the prodigious influx of strangers to visit the lakes, and the consequent demand for hay, and every article of provision for men and animals; together with the small portion of arable or meadow-land, in those mountainous districts, where the vallies only produce grass or corn; and by far the largest portion of ground is unfit for any purpose, but as walks for sheep of a small size, or is covered with wood.

Near to Ambleside, in a wood behind the inn, there is a grand waterfall, which is well worthy of a stranger's notice. It is called Stockgil Force, and, even when but moderately filled with water, is singularly interesting. On the top of the fall there is a grand assemblage of dark craggy points, which, uniting almost closely, draw the stream into a narrow

compass, where it is precipitated over a ledge of considerable height, into a dark and gloomy abyss; and, again issuing amidst foam and smoke, with a tremendous thundering noise, dashes down a steep and craggy channel, forming in its descent a variety of lesser cascades, and pouring impetuously along its rocky bed, until it reaches the Rothay, below the town, and joins the lake a little distance onward. This certainly is a fine scene, which is viewed with a kind of pleasing horror. Large masses of moss-clad rocks environ the stream, and rest within its banks, which are thickly clothed with tall trees and shrubs, in various and fantastic shapes; while the white foam of the water, here and there obscured amidst the leafy shade, again presents itself with the most dazzling whiteness, and forms a beautiful contrast to the varied trees and shade of the embowering woods, the vivid colouring of the mosses, and the bright-green of the different sorts of fern, and wild aquatic plants.

Farewell! In my next, though you know I am not the enthusiastic admirer of Windermere which many persons are, or affect to be, you shall have a short account of its principal features: till when I remain your sincere friend,

The WANDERER.

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN your last year's Magazines, I gave a comment on the 12th and 16th Iters of Richard of Cirencester's Itinerary. Some years since I shewed in your Magazine, that prefixes and postfixes were often employed in the ancient names of places; and I ascertained at the same time some peculiar uses made of syllables in these names. From these I have been enabled to correct mistakes of authors, in a variety of instances; but in tracing their errors through the medium of your Magazine, I have treated a subject of equal, if not of more, importance. I have proved that men originally took their names from the kingdoms which they inhabited, and these from their own features of nature. The features of different countries being often the same, the same appellations occurred in various parts of the world. But we have for ages reckoned that the same names implied the same people; and hence authors have supposed countries conquered and peopled by men who never saw them. I have therefore

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in your Magazines for January and February, explained the names *Celtæ* and *Cymbri* and other terms. These had for centuries been unknown; and they have led historians so strangely astray in their accounts of the world, that we can now scarcely discern its history from fable. As I proceed, the reader will see that writers of our own history have likewise deduced nations of like names from one another, where no direct communication can possibly be proved.

I have already traced the words *Cenia*, *Voluba*, and other names mentioned in the 16th Iter of Richard; words which before I first wrote, were totally misunderstood, and their places misrepresented. The station of Moridunum was totally mistaken, placed at a wrong distance, and 12 miles from its true road. I first shewed the import of its name, and its exact situation from proofs not to be controverted. From Durnovaria no Roman road had been traced westerly, except that by Eggardon-hill, nine miles from Dorchester; and here Mr. Horsley had placed Moridunum. Had he followed his road (not yet explored), he would have found more old camps in Membury and Longford parishes. These seem to have occupied the midway between Eggardon and Hembury Fort, or Moridunum. From Durnovaria to Vindogladia the distance in the Itinerary is defective, and here antiquaries could not measure for the station; but, from Sorbiodunum to Vindogladia, which is according to the Itinerary, to Horsley, and to maps, 12 miles; from remains at this place of old works, from its barrows, and more particularly from its old name, compared with its Saxon synonyme, I found *Pentridge* to be Vindogladia. Here then, as well as at Moridunum, I pointed out another lost station. The stations of Sorbiodunum, of Brige, and of Venta Belgarum, are not disputed; and I had imagined that I had given a fair comment on these Iters in your last year's Magazines. But it seems that the site of *Caleva* is still disputed. In a late British Critic, the note which is inserted by the translator of Richard's Itinerary to shew that this town was Silchester, is quoted with the critic's approbation; but this gentleman goes still further, by stating that we ought to be content with the Editor's exertions. We are greatly indebted to the Editor for his translation; and so far as the comment is just, we are also much obliged to him for his exposition.

The reviewer, who had not examined the subject, has certainly been unlucky in his quotation; but mistakes will occur in every publication, and we must shew that reviewers are full as liable as other men to fall into errors. The true line of road, the distances, and the names, are often mistaken by the best antiquaries; but all are anxious to discover the true site of a disputed station. Give me leave therefore to set this dispute finally at rest, and to prove that Silchester was Vindonum.

Vindonum was the chief town of the Segontiaci; it lay in the Itinerary XXI miles from Venta: but Dr. Beeke has proved in the 15th vol. of the *Archæologia*, that a V is omitted in this number, and that it should have been XXVI.

In Richard it stands:

Caleva to Vindonum	- -	XV.
Vindonum to Venta	- -	XXI.
Total		XXXVI.

It should have stood:

Caleva to Vindonum	- - -	X.
Vindonum to Venta	- -	XXVI.

Same total		XXXVI.
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From the above it appears that the V was transposed only. If the radius of a circle be 25 miles, and the centre be Venta, Vindonum, if not at Silchester, will lie somewhere in, or not far from the circumference at 26 miles distance; but this can lie at no place but at Silchester, unless it be too near or too far from other stations, which are fixed by the Itinerary. For instance, Vindonum has been mistaken, as mentioned above, for Caleva, and has been fixed in the old *Port-way*, which implies the raised or *Bank Road*, leading to Sorbiodunum, at Egbury camp; which is only 15 miles from Venta on the same radius. This place must therefore be too short in distance by 11 miles. Vindonum, in the 18th Iter (which runs through Vindonum, Venta, &c.) is said to be 15 miles from Tamesa; Dr. Beeke has clearly proved that this distance exactly reaches Silchester; but it is 29 miles from Egbury camp, which is 14 miles too far out of the road to Venta, and from Egbury to Venta no direct road is to be traced. These then form a complete refutation of the note in question. Add to these that from Spinis to Caleva, it is said in the 12th Iter to be 15 miles; and from thence

thence to Bibracte 20 miles. But if Caleva be reckoned Silchester, its distance from Speen is not 12 instead of 15 miles; and from thence to Bibracte must be nearly 30 instead of 20. It appears then that Egbury Camp as Vindonum will answer in no case with the distances from Venta and Tamēsa; nor will Silchester as Caleva agree with the distances from Spinis and Bibracte. By supposing then Caleva to be Silchester, we throw into confusion the Iters of Richard and Antonine; but by taking Vindonum for Silchester, all will be shewn to appear clear and satisfactory.

Silchester has been called by the Britons *Caer Segont*. The station of Segontium, in Wales, was also called by the same name; we have therefore to enquire what the word Segontia, the territory of the Segontiaci, means. The word *Sigh* an hill, is here varied to *Segh*, and pronounced *Se*; *Gon* is derived from *Can* or *Con*, a Lake; *Ia* is country, and this takes a *T* in this name, in the same manner as *On* or *An* Land, takes a *T* in *Ton* or *Tan*, which imply the same. *Vin* in Vindonum, and in our other stations beginning with this syllable, we are informed in the *Archæologia*, was derived of old from our vines, or from dedication of temples to Bacchus. In modern times strawberries have given names to places, and that too where strawberries never grew. We may say the same for the grapes of Vindonum, and look for its name in its great features instead of its temples. *Vin* is rendered *Bin* in *Vinovium*, now *Binchester*. *Bin*, or *Binn*, is hill or head. I have formerly given the derivation of Silchester in your Magazine; *Sil*, a hill, is a translation of *Vin*. I have only to remark that *Caer Segont* will be accounted the city of Segontiaci; and its distance from Venta will answer to Vindonum.

There was certainly a plain and original distinction, totally unknown to our authors, between the *Atrebatii* of Britain, and the *Attrebates* of Gaul; the name of the one being *Atrebat*, and of the other *Atrebas*. Antiquaries have hitherto supposed them to be of the same name, and to have been originally the same people. On the contrary, each took its name from the features of the land which it inhabited. The country of the people called *Atrebas* lay low on the borders of rivers. Their name is written in the first syllable

ble *at* and *ad*, and these mean water. *Re* is also written *er* in *Adertes*, another of their names. *Ader* or *Atre* implies the water border. The province was by Cæsar called *Atrebas*, in which *bas* implies low; and the *Low Water Border* means the same as the *Low Land*, which *Atrebas* is always translated. The plural of *Atrebas*, which denoted the inhabitants, formed the name *Atrebates*. On the contrary their chief town *Atrebat* or *Atrebatum*, lay on an eminence on the border of its river. *Atre* was the same here as in *Atrebas*; but the track lying on a hill, took the adjunct *bat*. *Bat* or *bad*, an hill, is derived the same as the *Batini*, a people of Mount Cacausus, as *bat* in Mount Batton, as *bad* in Badbury, and as this syllable is derived in various other places. *Atrebatum* was also written *Atrevatum*; and hence the *Vaticanus Mons* of Rome from *Vat* an hill, *Ic* a diminutive, and *An* land, was not so fancifully derived as this name is in our Latin dictionaries.

The ancient people of Berkshire should therefore be named, as Camden writes their name, *Atrebatii*. The Segontiaci being named from the lake and its hills, it might have been supposed that their territory comprised every part thereof; but the *Atrebatii* as occupiers of the hill-land of the *Tames*, occupied also the land on each side of the *Kenet*, at the part where it ran into the great stream. To distinguish however to which nation this station on the *Kenet*, where it ran into the *Tames*, belonged, it was I conceive called *Caleva-Atrebatum*; and this I think fixes *Caleva* at Reading, and shews the reason why *Atrebatum* was added to *Caleva*. *Cal* in *Caleva* meant a head, and *ev* or *av* is so clearly derived from *av* water, that the water hill, or hills, was evidently the derivation of this name. But this will not suit Silchester, though it may Reading. Further, *Caleva* was in the country of the *Atrebatii*; and Silchester, by Richard's map, in the country of the Segontiaci.

I have traced *Moridunum* in the present name of its manor, which is now called *Morden*. *Caleva* too is something like the name *Coley*, a manor in Reading.

Stations lay generally by and not in roads; and the old road to Bath ran, not I conceive by a circuitous rout, wider than the *Itinerary* assigns it, through a country where there were few products



to support a traveller, but by the straightest course, which brings the distance in the journey perhaps near this very town. It has been stated however by Mr. Coates, "that there are no traces of a Roman road or vicinal way leading to Reading, nor have any coins he says, or other remains of the Romans, been ever discovered there." To this it may be answered that the remains found at St. Leonard's Hill, near Windsor, at Bishop's Waltham, and at Laurence Waltham, shew that some road must of old have led through or by these places; and such road being nearer perhaps from London to Reading than any other, where remains are to be traced, would naturally have been continued to Reading. We know that very old roads are now, from time, in more sound bottoms than this line can boast, buried feet under ground. It is sufficient therefore in some cases if we find Roman remains; for roads must have attended them.

The great features of nature have generally given names to lands; but we have an instance in Rutland where the great north road, which runs through the midst, gave name to the whole county. In like manner the great road to Bath gave name to the Hundred of Reading, and to Reading itself. This is another evidence in favour of Reading. Should this be denied from our not knowing that this might not have been a new road when the name was given, I should then examine its name; and here I find that *rad* or *rod*, is a road in the Gaelic, the language of our first inhabitants; and *in*, often pronounced *ing*, in the same language will mean land. The Saxons, had they first constructed this road, would have given it a Saxon name, as being a new road of their own; but this was an old road when they divided the country into counties and hundreds; and this division of Berkshire took this denomination from its having been anciently, and then, a well known name. To this we may add that this town had a castle in Saxon times, and we may reasonably suppose that it had one in the time of the Romans. On the whole then, though we have now no great remains here, we have a town with a Celtic name given it from the road on which it lies. Its distances as a station agree with the numbers of all the stations connected with it, except Speen; and here too I must remark, that Mr. Rey-

nolds on the 13th Iter of Antoninus, says, that 17 miles is required between these two towns to fill up the total number; and it is very extraordinary, he states, that this should prove the very distance from Speen to Reading. Hence then I considered that Caleva in this Iter may be considered as settled at or near Reading.

I have shewn that the Atrebatii meant the Water Border Hill Men, which is the name these people took from the principal features of their country. Their descent then from the Atrebates of the Netherlands is a fiction; and their peopling this district an historic blunder. We have indeed in this way peopled a great part of the world, and we have given its history in a series of blunders, from ignorance of the names for the features of nature. It is with concern that I am forced so often to allude to writings where words are not compared to things. But when I see men constantly adopting old conceits, and committing fresh mistakes on their authority, I think it high time to make an effort to arrest the credulity and rashness, which have for centuries misled, and still rear their head to guide us wrongly. We have indeed all errors enough arising from wrong judgments. Let us then take care not to multiply improper explanations, from having no established grounds, no rational principles, drawn from the nature of things to proceed by.

I would wish not to take one step without being myself convinced, and I hope to convince others from this conduct; and now I will trace the Bibroci, who, according to Richard, were not a small nation; but here too must my reader not expect me to import this people in a body from the continent. Though I write on vulgar errors, I wish not to propagate them.

The Bibroci have been derived from the Bibroci of France, or from some trees of box-wood, supposed to have grown in this district; and from a bare oak in Windsor forest.

The word Eboracum comes from the river Ure or Euor. The Romans wrote often *b* for *u*, and hence Ebor. York was called by the Britons, Caer Effroc; by the Saxons, Evor-Wick; by Nennius Caer Ebrauc. The ending *ac* in Eborac, is *oc* in Effroc, and *auc* in Ebrauc. It is *vic* in the Ure of France, on which the Ebuo-vic-es were seated, and *wick* in Evorwick. From what  
is

is said in my last of *Victis* or *Vectis*, the Isle of Wight, and the above, it is plain that *ic* in old names is varied to *ac*, *auc*, *ec*, *oc*, *vic*, *wick*, &c. In the *Cassieuchlani* it is varied to *euch*, and each of these is used for *Border Land*, or *Land*. But the border land was sometimes marshy; and hence the words above often imply marsh lands.

In like manner *Bibroc* in the *Bibroci* was derived from *bior* or *biur*, water; and *ac*, border-land; and *biorac* implies a marsh. The Saxons rendered rightly *Bibroc*, *Berroc*. In the east of Berkshire lies Ripplesmere hundred. In this and the adjoining hundreds there is much marshy and low ground. The *Bibroci* inhabited this and many such like portions. The *Atrebat*es of the continent also inhabited low marshy lands. The Saxons, supposing that these low or marsh-landers peopled the west part of Berkshire, and knowing that the inhabitants of the east part were appropriately called *Marsh-men*, gave the name *Marsh-men* to the whole. Or rather perhaps knowing that the *Marsh-men* and the *Water-Hill Men* were the same nation; and, not knowing the derivation of their names; they gave them one name, and made *Marsh Men* of the *Hill-Landers*.

In the same way did these people mistake the name *Havren*, *Savren*, or *Savern*, the old name of the *Severn*. *Sav* in this name meant stream; but, *samh* or *sav* being also summer, they mistook the word *stream* for *summer*; and, instead of rendering the land on it, the *Stream Track*, from *sav* a stream, and *sæd* or *sæt* a track, they rendered it *Summerset* or the *Summer Track*; and hence the people of that county owe their name to a Saxon blunder.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the hope that one of the Reviews would have corrected the strange error which I am about to mention to you, I refrained from noticing it: but, as it now appears to arise from the reviewer's own want of knowledge, I cannot help attempting to shew the ignorance of the writer of the article.

In the Review for February last, is a critique upon a publication called the "Forest Minstrel." The writer sets out with an acknowledgment of having been unfavourably impressed as to this work, and truly its merit does not seem to be great; but his candor should have led him

a little further, and have prevented his detracting from what little value the work may possess, by such criticisms as the following:—"Our poetical shepherd resorts to most far-fetched and whimsical allusions by way of novelty. For instance, where, avoiding the long-established similes of twinkling stars, roses, and mountain fleeces (2), he compares a girl's eyes to 'two beads of glass,' and her cheeks to 'leather bells.'" Now, nobody will doubt but that the term "*whimsical allusion*," may very justly be applied to these "*leather bells*;" but could not the critic here have suggested an error of the press? Could he not have substituted an *h* for the *l*; and then surely the allusion is as beautiful and as appropriate (for a Scottish shepherd especially,) as that of the *Rose*.—Or is he yet to learn the meaning of the word *heather*?

Not having the book to refer to, I cannot ascertain whether it be really printed *leather*: but this is of small moment, for, in these times, surely no one, who sets up for a literary judge, can plead ignorance of the *heather*.

"Away hath pass'd the beather-bell,  
That bloom'd so rich on Needpath fell."

Marmion.

The critic therefore cannot well, as it appears to me, invalidate one of these charges, a wilful misquotation, or gross ignorance.

I ought perhaps have given this reviewer himself, a private hint of this; but perhaps also it is the duty of every one publicly to expose the blunders of a would-be arbiter of public taste; and, if so, it cannot be more effectually done than through the medium of your widely-extended publication.

E. N.

June, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my opinion the following extract from the *Dream of Carazan*, (a German work,) would not form an uninteresting article in your Magazine. My translation is quite at your service.

"The rich and sordid *Carazan* had closed his heart against friendship and compassion, in proportion to the increase of his wealth: as his humanity grew colder, his religious exercises and the fervour of his prayers augmented. After having made this confession, he continues thus: One evening by the light of my lamp, while I was casting up



up my accounts, and, calculating the profits of my trade, I was overtaken by sleep. In that situation, I saw the Angel of Death, who had just come upon me like a hurricane; and, before I could ask pardon for my sins, he struck me with a terrific blow to the earth. I was seized with horror on perceiving that my doom was unalterable, that I was entering on eternity, and that it was no longer possible either to add to the good that I had done, or to diminish the evil I had committed. I was carried to the foot of the throne of him whose habitation is the third heaven, and from the refulgent light which shone before me, I was addressed in these words: 'Carazan! the divinity has rejected thy worship; thou hast closed thy heart against humanity, and concealed thy treasures; thou hast lived for thyself alone; and on this account to all eternity thou shalt be excluded from the society of other beings.'

"In that moment I was hurried away by an invisible power, and conveyed through the brilliant edifice of the creation. Soon were left behind me innumerable worlds; and, when I approached the last limits of nature, I observed that the shades of a boundless void were lost before me in the abyss,—the dreadful empire of eternal silence, solitude, and obscurity. The prospect filled me with inexpressible horror. Insensibly the last stars were eclipsed to my eyes, and the clearness of light was gradually lost in the profound of darkness. The violent anguish of my despair increased as every moment removed me farther from the last of inhabited worlds. I then considered, with bitter impatience, that, after I should have been carried forwards during ten thousand times ten thousand years, far from the limits of the created world, I might still perpetually advance in the immensity of this abyss.

"In the numbness of my senses, persuaded of the reality of the objects which presented themselves to my mind, I raised my arm with such violence that I awoke. I have since learned to esteem mankind; for in that horrible solitude, I should have preferred the worst of them against whom I shut my door when I was puffed up by fortune, to the treasures of Golconda."

Barthez, in his *Theorie du Beau*, (1807) observes, that "Herschell considers all the stars that are visible to

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us, the milky-way included, as a certain system or assemblage to which our sun appertains. Taking afterwards that vast assemblage as a single unity, he makes of it a very small part of the creation, by reducing it to be a single nebula; that is to say, by supposing that this entire collection of visible stars would assume the appearance of a nebula, if seen at the distance at which that appearance is presented to us. Each of the 2000 nebulae that he has discovered may therefore be a system similar to that which comprehends the innumerable fixed stars that we can perceive."

It is estimated that there are 80,000 stars visible with a telescope of moderate power; and, with one of Hirschell's, no less than 75,000,000! See Lalande's *Astronomie*.

Well may the poet exclaim,

"The *undevout* astronomer is mad!"

Cirencester, 1811.

A. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your valuable Miscellany for June, I find a "Proposal for a society for protection against the villainies of low attornies and pettifoggers." I certainly agree with your Correspondent that a check to their low cunning and chicanery is highly necessary; but, as the means of effecting this very desirable purpose, I conceive no benefit can arise by the formation of any society, while the objects of it are able to shelter themselves under the strong fortress of the common law or general custom, I should rather suppose it must be left to the legislature to revise those laws, which, from their vague or indefinite nature, are liable to be abused by every unprincipled or litigious character; and of this class are the existing laws respecting small debts, where much is left to the discretion of the attorney, and consequently in the hands of a man of honour, or a knave as it may happen; but, supposing the latter case, Law, which should be the hand-maid of Justice and Equity, is made the mere tool of malice and revenge, as the following case related to me by an intimate friend will clearly show. A tradesman owed him on a running account about 30l. which having stood nearly three times the length of the usual credit, and having some fear of his solvency, he wrote repeatedly requesting

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payment,

payment, without effect; afterwards an attorney was employed, and after two letters and a month's notice, the man was arrested, and the money was immediately paid. Previous to these proceedings my friend had ordered goods to the amount of about 40s. which he had been disappointed in not receiving for six months; but the following Saturday after the arrest they were delivered, and my friend demanded the bill and offered immediate payment, instead of which (no bill having been delivered or demand made,) within a week an attorney's clerk called and served a writ from the court of King's Bench for the money, which my friend directly offered the clerk, but neither of them knew the amount. My friend then consulted his own attorney, when he found to his astonishment the proceedings were perfectly legal, that he must himself make application for the amount of the bill and pay it, with all the expences incurred by this proceeding. My friend remonstrated, as he thought it impossible the law could countenance such rascality, and begged he would carry it into court; but the attorney replied, it would only be picking his pocket by increasing the expences; as he could not disprove the debt, he would inevitably be non-suited; therefore recommended him to pay the bill forty shillings, expences three guineas, his own attorney not making any charge. The remedy here is very plain, let the law oblige a man to make a demand, and acquaint his debtor what is the sum due, before it permits him to take these harsh, unreasonable, and expensive measures; and equally easy I have no doubt it would be for the legislature to enact regulations of the same beneficial tendency, with respect to those points which have filled *Amicus* with so much disgust, but which his proposed society could no more relieve than the case recited.

ALFRED.

*Chelmsford, June 27, 1811.**To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I BEG that you will allow me to call the attention of the readers of the *Monthly Magazine* to the state of our endowed Grammar-schools, and to solicit information on many points, which in a future letter I will state, for the purpose of collecting materials for a concise history of the various schools of that de-

scription in England. At a time when the benevolent of all parties are exerting themselves to procure instruction for the lower orders of society, it cannot be improper to enquire, how the funds which our ancestors have left for the promotion of public instruction, are applied; whether all the good, which they expected, and we have a right to receive, is produced; or, whether neglect and abuse have not, in some instances, defeated their intentions, and disappointed our hopes. As this is a subject of great importance, it is hoped that it will excite general attention, that those who have done well, in such arduous situations, may be held up to the world as objects of honor and veneration; whilst those who have neglected their duties may, by the dread of public censure, be stimulated to greater exertions.

D. E.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

BY the noble efforts of Sir Samuel Romilly, and his humane supporters, we shall, no doubt, soon find the rigours of our penal code relax; but the people themselves should not be backward in declaring their abhorrence of the frequency of public executions. I have often mentioned with horror and disgust the shocking spectacle which, in the early part of my life, I witnessed, when three beams of the new-drop, or gibbet, in the Old Bailey, were filled with the unfortunate victims of the laws of severity, while a poor woman, for coining, was burning alive on the same spot, with her face toward the fatal place where the partner of her crime and the object of her affections was making his last struggles. That the frequency of public executions has only tended to harden and brutalize the feelings is evident to every observer; laughing, jesting, and robbery, is now common among the crowd assembled on those occasions, which were intended to deter by example; let our legislature abandon such disgraceful and frequent practices, and rather make an error in mercy, than one in severity.

Seneca observes, that the origin of cruelty was anger, which, by frequent exercise, has lost all sense of humanity and mercy; "For," says he, "we see that men, thus affected, will laugh, rejoice, and entertain themselves with the most horrid spectacles, as racks, gaols, gibbets, &c." There still may be advocates for the axe, and the gibbet, where custom,

cruelty,



cruelty, and error, continue to hold their dark empire: there are those who tell us that no person would go to heaven were it not for the *fear* of hell. There was a time when the press was the abettor of racks and tortures; and when France could endure to see malefactors torn to pieces with wild horses, or roasted alive in iron cages; but this nation, having unfettered itself from habit and bigotry, have now abolished those inhuman punishments, and the cruel and scandalous practice of military flogging.

The first step to robbery is often impelled by necessity; and, with the loss of character, vice makes larger strides. Some few years back I took occasion, in a periodical work, in remarking on the severity of our criminal code, to point out the necessity of providing an asylum, on a similar plan to that which I have since had the satisfaction to see established under the title of "The Refuge for the Destitute," and which well deserves the patronage of a humane and enlightened nation. The friends of humanity have also some cause for triumph in the abolition of the slave trade in our own country, and in the recollection that the trial by *torture* in Portugal was abolished in 1776, finally in France in 1780, and in Sweden in 1786. And would it not redound to our honour, and be found good policy were the British legislature to abolish the punishment of death altogether, and oblige the criminal to make that recompence to his country, by labour, which his premature death is sure to prevent? Human judgment is fallible, and we have had instances of men being executed for the most shocking crimes, of which they were afterward found to be innocent: what recompence can then be made to the manes of the murdered man, or to the violated laws of Nature?

June 14, 1811. J. M. FLINDALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE just right of the people to receive general education appearing now to be universally recognized, the next point to be well considered is the proper mode, manner, quality, and extent, of that education. It ought at least to include reading, writing, and arithmetic; but, if the reading-books were well selected, it might be extended collaterally to general knowledge without any loss of time.

It is attended with no difference of expence worthy of consideration, to put good and intelligent books, rather than stupid

and illiterate ones, into the hands of the children who are to be taught; and this is a point of so much consequence to a system of general useful education, that I invite to its consideration the particular attention of all patrons and directors of charity and public schools.

I confess that my thoughts have been drawn to this subject by the recent perusal of THE UNIVERSAL PRECEPTOR of the Rev. D. Blair, a work of matchless perspicuity, and universality of object, and which might follow the Spelling-book, and accompany the Testament, in all schools for high and low, male and female, and rich and poor. It is, in fact, a key to all knowledge, and so much shortens the path to the Temple of Wisdom, that, without lengthening the period of education, or adding to the present necessary expence of books, it would add to the value of the education attained in the proportion of ONE THOUSAND TO ONE. In short, such a book as the Universal Preceptor rendered part of a system of popular education, would make the system with which it was combined, as much superior to all our courses, as any education is superior to no education.

One might write a volume on such a subject; but let him hear that hath ears to hear with, him see that hath eyes to see with, and him understand that hath a mind capable of understanding: in a word, let others consult my oracle, and judge also for themselves.

THEO. TOMPKINS.

Manchester, July 11, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON SHAKESPEARE.

JULIUS CÆSAR.—Act 1. Scene 1.

THE contrast is remarkably striking between the low and contemptible dialogue with which this play commences, and the highly animated speech excited by it from the Tribune Marcellus,

"Wherefore rejoice? What conquest brings he home?" &c.

The ensuing scene between Brutus and Cassius is very noble; but in those which follow, the character of Casca is not preserved with the usual skill of Shakespeare. For in his relation of the offer of the crown by Mark Antony to Cæsar, he is represented, not very happily, as a rude and vulgar humbug. Cassius, indeed, says of him, "This rudeness is a sauce to his good wit;" but the wit is not very distinguishable from the rudeness; and, in the succeeding conversation with Ci-

cero and Cassius, both the wit and rudeness totally disappear; and the original idea of the character is evidently abandoned.

"Know Cæsar doth not wrong, nor without cause  
Will he be satisfied." *Act III. Scene 1.*

In opposition to the doubt of Mr. Pope, and the assertion of Mr. Steevens, Mr. Tyrwhitt inclines to believe, surely not without good and sufficient reason, that Ben Jonson has not misquoted this line, and that, in its original state, it exhibited the famous blunder, "Know Cæsar doth not wrong but with just cause, &c." It is spoken of as public and notorious; and, by the subsequent omission, Shakespeare seems to have acknowledged an inadvertency; although the word might admit of a plausible defence, by understanding *wrong* to mean not injustice, but simply harm or hurt, *damnum sine injuria*.

There are divers instances in which Ben Jonson has unquestionably noticed, whether in pleasantry or malice, improprieties real or imaginary in Shakespeare; but I am disposed to adopt the more favorable construction; and certainly his well-known poetical Eulogy on his illustrious rival discovers no trace of envy or jealousy. The praise is lofty, appropriate, and warm from the heart: and Jonson was, perhaps, the only contemporary critic who saw, and the only one who said, of Shakespeare,

"He was not for an age, but for all time."

———Then burst his mighty heart,  
And in his mantle muffling up his face  
E'en at the base of Pompey's statue,  
Which all the while ran blood, great  
Cæsar fell!—

O, what a fall was there, my countrymen!  
*Ibid. Scene 2.*

Dr. Warburton, with much plausibility, proposes a transposition of the third and fourth lines of this passage; but the meaning unquestionably is, that the assassination was perpetrated so near to the statue as to stain it with the blood of Cæsar, which ran down, as the old translation of Plutarch, by Sir Thos. North, expresses it, "all a gore blood till he was slain." It is the conceit of Mr. Steevens, and not of Shakespeare, that Pompey's statue is represented by a poetical hyperbole as lamenting the fate of Cæsar in tears of blood, as Pope, in his *Elaisa*, talks of "pitying saints whose statues learn to weep."

A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds  
On objects, arts, and imitations.

*Act IV. Scene 1.*

This is said by Antony of Lepidus; and Mr. Steevens informs us that "objects" means speculative knowledge, and "arts" mechanic operations. If so, how could Lepidus be stigmatized as barren-spirited? But Mr. Theobald, by a very happy conjecture, changes these doubtful words to "abject orts," i. e. fragments of things mean and despised. Mr. Steevens, in his anxiety for the honour of Lepidus, remarks, "that, in the tragedy of Antony and Cleopatra, he is represented as inquisitive about the structures of Egypt, and that too when almost in a state of intoxication. Antony, as at present, makes a jest of him, and returns him unintelligible answers to very reasonable questions." These remarks must have been written very much at random. In the scene to which Mr. Steevens refers (*An. and C. Act II. Scene 7.*) Lepidus observes to Antony, "You have strange serpents in Egypt?" Antony replies, "Ay, Lepidus." "Your serpent of Egypt," continues Lepidus, "is bred now of your mud, by the operation of your sun. So is your crocodile." Antony, perceiving him not *almost* but altogether intoxicated, answers, contemptuously, "They are so." After more wine has been called for, Lepidus proceeds in the following *rational* strain—"Nay, certainly I have heard the Ptolemies' pyramids are very goodly things; without contradiction I have heard that." No notice being taken of this sally, Lepidus asks, "What manner of thing is your crocodile?" To which Antony, making, it must be confessed, as Mr. Steevens complains, *a jest of him*, replies, "It is shaped, Sir, like itself, and it is as broad as it hath breadth; it is just so high as it is, and moves with its own organs; it lives by that which nourisheth it; and the elements once out of it, it transmigrates." Lepidus. "What colour is it of?" Antony. "Of its own colour too." Lepidus. "'Tis a strange serpent." And this it is, according to Mr. Steevens, "to return unintelligible answers to very reasonable questions."

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.  
*Act II. Scene 2.*

Cæsar.———You have broken  
The article of your oath.  
Lep.—Soft, Cæsar!

Ant.



*Ant.*—No, Lepidus, let him speak,  
The honour 's sacred that he talks on  
now,  
Supposing that I lack'd it—On, Cæsar!

Dr. Warburton understands the passage thus: The honour of which he talks, and which he supposes that I lacked, is unviolated. Dr. Johnson explains it differently: "The security of honour on which this conference is held is sacred, even supposing that I lacked honour before." But the words will bear yet another interpretation more eligible and more probable, as it appears to me, than either of these. Antony has treated the former charges of Cæsar with contempt, as too trivial for notice: as, when Cæsar says, in the speech which precedes the passage in question,

When rioting in Alexandria, you  
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts  
Did gibe my missive out of audience.

Antony replies, "Let this fellow be nothing of our strife." But when he is told that he is guilty of violating his oath, he is desirous that the accusation should be fully stated: "For," says he, "I admit that this charge touches my honour, supposing me really deficient in this point; therefore interrupt him not, Lepidus, but let him speak."

*Ant.* You wrong this presence, therefore speak  
no more.

*Ereb.* Go to then; your considerate stone.

*Ibid. ibid.*

Mr. Steevens tells us this means, "If I must be chidden; henceforward I will be mute as a marble statue, which seems to think though it can say nothing." But should explanations such as this be allowed, no nonsense can ever want correction. Dr. Johnson proposes to read, "Go to then; you considerate ones." This is not a happy attempt at emendation, nor has it the stamp of Shakespeare's phraseology. "Go to then; you're considerate grown," approves itself to my judgment as a far preferable alteration. So Richard III. Act V. "High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect."

*Cleop.* Give me some music; music, moody  
food,

Of us that trade in love. *Ibid. Scene 5.*

"Perhaps," says Dr. Johnson, "here is a poor jest intended between *mood* the mind and moods of music." Moody evidently in this passage means only pensive or melancholy, which is the general and popular sense of the word, without any

attempt at a jest, which indeed I do not well comprehend, notwithstanding the hint of the learned commentator. So in Henry IV. 2d Part. Act IV. Scene 4,

"Chide him for his faults, and do it  
reverently,

When you perceive his blood inclined to  
mirth;

But being moody, give him line, and scope—

Mr. Steevens appositely observes, that Cotgrave explains *moody* by the French words *morne* and *triste*.

Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets,  
cannot

Think, speak, cast, write, sing number ho,  
his love

To Antony.— *Act. III. Scene 2.*

"Not only," says Dr. Johnson, "the tautology of bards and poets, but the want of a correspondent action for the poet, whose business in the next line is only to number, makes me suspect some fault in this passage, which I know not how to amend." But the suspicions of the learned commentator are without foundation. The distinction between bards and poets was perfectly understood in the days of Elizabeth. It was the business of the first to *sing*, and of the latter to *number*, but not by the assistance of the multiplication table. Shakespeare is speaking of "the numbers that Petrarch flowed in."

————— I strook

The lean and wrinkled Cassius; and 'twas I  
That the mad Brutus ended; he alone  
Dealt on lieutenantry.— *Ibid. Scene 9.*

"I know not," says Dr. Johnson, "whether the meaning is that Cæsar only acted as lieutenant at Philippi, or that he made his attempts only on lieutenants, and left the generals to Antony." Neither: the meaning is, that he acted by lieutenants alone, and, from want of courage, avoided exposing his own person. "He kept his sword e'en like a dancer— And no practice had in the brave squares of war." "La guerre," says Mons. Sr. Evremond, speaking of August, "ne s'accoutumoit pas à son véritable genie; & quoiqu'il triomphat avec l'applaudissement de tout le monde, on ne laissoit pas de connoître que ses lieutenants avoient vaincu."

Peace, peace, Iras!— *Act IV. Scene 13.*

For Iras Dr. Warburton would substitute Isis; and he supports his emendation by an imposing display of ingenuity and learning. The passage adduced by the  
reverend

reverend commentator from Plutarch did not escape the attention of Shakespeare :

—On a tribunal silvered, she  
In the habiliments of the goddess Isis  
That day appeared, and oft before gave  
audience,  
As 'tis reported so. — Act III. Scene 5.

Nevertheless this conjecture, like many others of Dr. Warburton, rather excites our admiration than conviction.

—But yet let me lament  
With tears as sovereign as the blood of hearts,  
That thou, my brother, my competitor  
In top of all design—my mate in empire,  
Friend and companion in the front of war,  
The arm of mine own body, and the heart  
Where mine his thoughts did kindle, that  
our stars  
Unreconcilable should have divided  
Our equalness to this.

The construction of the above passage is extremely vicious, and I think the poetry also of this striking apostrophe would be much improved by reading,  
“O, thou, my brother, &c.”

\* \* \* \* \*

This is a delightful play. The characters of Antony and Cleopatra are exquisitely delineated; the magnanimity of this “famous pair,” as depicted in the closing scenes of the tragedy, bears its full proportion to their former follies, and our scorn is lost in admiration. The celebrity which attends and almost consecrates their memories, inflames and fascinates the imagination, and the conqueror appears little, if not contemptible, in the comparison.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT two years ago I dined in company with the surgeon of a vessel trading to the coast of Africa, and was much interested by an account he gave me of his forcible detention in the dominions of the King of Dahomey, situated near the Equator. He dissipated many of my prejudices relative to the state of the Africans; and, according to his account, the dominions of this almost-unknown potentate contain several millions of inhabitants, in a half civilized condition.

He convinced me that much which we have hitherto been told by travellers relative to the Africans, is absolutely fabulous, and that the propensity of writers to astonish their readers, has led them to indulge in every species of misrepresentation and distortion, relative to

these nations. I submit it therefore to the Societies which have been formed for the purpose of befriending Africa, whether one of their first steps ought not to be to send out scientific travellers to report with fidelity on the exact state of the several countries, and on the condition and habits of the people.

I wonder indeed that a college has not been instituted in England for the purpose of educating native Blacks in the arts of civilized life; apparent as it must be, that, if a few of them were returned every year to their native countries, they would gradually effect every object that is desired by philanthropists, and would excite by their instruction and example, a spirit of emulation and improvement among their respective countrymen.

To prove that we should receive some return for our liberality, I shall notice an extraordinary fact communicated to me by the Surgeon above described. On his mentioning the prevalence of a certain disease among the Blacks, I enquired of him whether they cured themselves by means of mercury? To which he replied, in the negative; observing, that they had no idea of the medical uses of that mineral. How then do they cure the disease? I am almost ashamed (said he,) to acknowledge that I do not know. I know simply, that the disease prevails, and that the infected are easily and rapidly cured, but without mercury, or any suspicion of the power of mercury.—But how could you, a professional man, remain indifferent to so important a fact? I was not wholly indifferent to it (said he); but, while I was in Dahomey, I was several months in prison; for a long time I never expected to escape; and at other times I was planning my escape, or was secreted in hiding places before I reached the coast. I was dead, therefore, to every feeling of professional or scientific curiosity; but I have thought on the subject a thousand times, and have as often reproached myself for not ascertaining their mode of cure!

What a glorious object here presents itself then for a public embassy!—How much more worthy would it be to send a few of our *superfluous* millions in presents to the King of Dahomey for this secret, than to send them as a bribe to any continental despot, to cut the throats of the French!—At least would it not be some atonement to Heaven for the myriads which, in recent wars, we have sacrificed to our folly or ambition!—Would it not appease the curses brought on us  
by



by national pride, and afford a radiant spot on which the eye of posterity might rest amidst the scenes of horror, murder, and devastation, which history will record as consequent on the ascendancy of the modern policy of European nations.

COMMON SENSE.

July 6, 1811.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN consequence of one of the most melancholy and distressing events having lately taken place which ever occurred, and which scarcely has been equalled in any fictitious tale of misery, my thoughts have been more particularly turned to the consideration of the Marriage Act, brought forward in 1753 by Lord Hardwick. I shall therefore request, through the channel of your publication, references to the best accounts of the debates respecting this act, and to any other publications (worth notice) on the subject.

It is my opinion, and I believe of many other persons, that the Marriage Act has occasioned the misery of thousands of young women, and the death of a great number of them. Far be it from me to wish to instil into the minds of children, principles of disobedience to the will of their parents. If parents act with justice, mercy, and prudence, towards their children, very seldom will they probably find reason to complain of their conduct in this respect towards them.

The particulars of the event above alluded to are too dreadful to be here given, and might, if made public, add to the unhappiness of those friends who survive, and deeply lament the loss of her they never more can meet in this life.

A CONSTANT READER.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged if any of your readers could furnish me with any particulars respecting Cholsey Barn, a building undoubtedly of great antiquity. It is of uncommon dimensions, and once served, as I understand to hold the tythes of the Abbots of Reading. It is situated at Cholsey, a village near Wallingford, Berks. It is now in the hands of Mr. Hopkins, and is a great or-

nament to the extensive farm of which he is the proprietor,

A CONSTANT READER.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS your publication is of wide circulation, and as many of your readers may have occasion, not only to view the Tunnel now constructing through Highgate-hill, but eventually to explore it also, it is the opinion of one of your constant readers, that a more scientific account of it (in the matter of its arch) should be furnished; the account already supplied is destitute of *first principle*, in as far as what is stated is undemonstrable; and, as the leading requisite in every undertaking of this nature should be correctness, I think it here necessary to quote what the author has said concerning the form and dimensions of the arch, in order that the engineer himself, or some of your intelligent mathematical readers, may shew to the public, that what is now doing for their accommodation at Highgate, is for their safety also; for both of which the projectors are bound to secure. It is said, "the arch will be the segment of an ellipsis, having its longer axis vertical twenty-eight feet, and its shorter axis horizontal twenty-four feet, the under part of the arch being drawn to a radius of twenty-six feet. The space for carriages and passengers will be twenty-four feet by twenty feet in height." This is so loose and unintelligible a description for a work of this nature, that it becomes absolutely essential that something better should be furnished, or few will be found to venture within so infernal a structure. The dimensions given for the interior of the tunnel are without the pale of demonstration, and what is not demonstrable is not to be endured in this age of true mathematical science; in a future number I shall take occasion to be more at large on the subject of these kind of structures, some bold examples of which have already made their appearance in this and other countries.

ARISTIDIA.

July 9, 1811.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine*

SIR,

IN addition to the case of the gentleman's friend who does me the honour to thank me in your last number,

I have

I have lately received several other testimonies of the beneficial effects of the simple stramonium, but particularly one of a poor labouring man at Clapton, in Middlesex, who, after being afflicted with spasmodic asthma for several years, and constantly rendered incapable of earning his bread, is now so entirely recovered as to be enabled to follow his daily work without interruption; a circumstance which has occasioned the joy and astonishment of his family and neighbours.

A few days ago my attention was directed to an article in the Medical Journal of last month, containing among other observations "on Stramonium," a Letter from Doctor Bree. The anonymous writer of that article handles with no small degree of severity, (not to say scurrility) all those who have hitherto contributed to make the public acquainted with the virtues of this divine plant, and goes so far as to accuse them indiscriminately of being "commercially interested" in the sale of the remedy, and concludes by cautioning them not to persist in recommending it, citing a variety of pretended cases, where it has either not been successful or attended with fatal effects. He is warmly seconded by Doctor Bree, who is pleased to speak in terms of utter contempt of the writers in "journals and newspapers," and adds that Mr. Toulmin's is the only testimony worthy attention, although it cannot have escaped his observation that my communication is supported by Dr. Reid and Dr. Sims, two of the most respectable names in the profession.

The Doctor's politeness surely might have spared some of his observations, as few persons have taken more pains to attract the notice of the public by a specific for asthma than the worthy Doctor himself; and in my own case, as well as that of a friend, I beg leave to say, that the use of the preparation of steel or iron (this physician's favourite recipe) tended to confirm the symptoms. I am persuaded, nevertheless, there are many instances where it may have succeeded; and I hope I am not committing a breach of good manners in assuring the Doctor, that I am not (to use his own unjustifiable expression) either actuated by "selfish interest" or ruled by "ignorant enthusiasm," in publishing, through the medium of your respectable Magazine, the benefit

I have received from the use of Stramonium, although I will take leave to say, there are persons who may be actuated by "selfish interest," in preventing its being made known.\* On the contrary, I have endeavoured to prevail on persons who have opportunities of growing it, to raise large supplies, and described the method of doing it. Dr. Bree speaks of persons who have applied to him that have not received benefit, but rather injury, from stramonium; but confesses that those who have been relieved by it, have not, of course, sought his assistance; so that he can have had no opportunity of comparing the numbers of the latter class with those of the former, which I think he ought to have done to have formed any sound judgment upon the subject. Besides, he seems to have taken no pains to ascertain whether, in the cases where the stramonium had been inefficient, the genuine herb had been employed.

After all I must be allowed to observe that the best remedy may be rendered useless, or even hurtful, by misapplication or abuse. And that nothing is more unjust than to infer from the occasional mis-use of it, that a medicine is destitute of value, or may not even be possessed of extraordinary virtues.

It can scarcely be suspected that any one, circumstanced as I am, is actuated by mercenary motives, in making known to my brethren in affliction what has been to me a source of unlooked-for and even miraculous consolation and

\* We have reason to believe that the friends of truth are in this discussion all on one side, and that they are in reality combating phantoms. The public should be on its guard against pretended preparers of Stramonium, and confine its opinions to the simple herb, which may be had at Apothecaries' Hall, and of every respectable apothecary. The tricks of one party and the virulence of the other on this occasion, exceed even those of Rowley and his confederates, in the cow-pox discussion, when they published representations of ox-faced children with horns growing out of their foreheads! Dr. Reid says, that stramonium is the greatest discovery of the last fifty years; but he does not say this of preparations of stramonium, against which the public should be vigilantly on its guard. The Editors of the Medical Journal are bound however to confirm as facts, the circumstances which they have anonymously published.—**EDITOR:**  
relief;



relief, but suspicions will naturally arise when the subject is taken up in the way this has been, to prevent the promulgation of a remedy which threatens to annihilate the horrors of a disease, upon the continuance of which numbers depend for a comfortable existence.

VERAX.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE motion of Sir Francis Burdett, respecting flogging in the army, has no doubt been read by some professional persons, and almost all non-professional, with a decided opinion of its propriety, and a wish for its practicability. Any further interference must be consigned to privileged persons.

The subject of my present address is of similar tendency, but of less jealous apprehension. Employ of the military is of undisputed propriety; and there is no fear of libelling by proposing substitutes of undoubted good. Cleanliness is of consequence; but here, to every rational mind, the duty ceases. Carry it further, the effects upon the moral and intellectual character are injurious; it exalts trifles into virtues; and how the public suffers by the habit, is evident by the discontent of the army with button-and-gaiter generals, and their miserable conduct in the field. Little minds cannot make great men: and this character we expect from men in high command, on account of forcibly impressing their own army and the enemy. The Romans (no trifling authority) employed their soldiers in aqueducts and public works. Suppose a garrison in a seaport town employed on the works, in road-making, in twisting ropes, helping in the docks, &c. money is saved to the public. Suppose their muskets bronzed like fowling pieces, their under-dress grey pantaloons, and their shoes of common blacking, is not that sufficient? Is there a kind of labour which can assist health and inure to fatigue, equal to field work? If so, does not the service imperiously require it? Surely it is not libellous to say, that the good of the army does not require deductions from a petty income for such things as heel-balls, pipe-clay, and excess of brushes. They may suit Nat Pigtail, in the play; but they disgrace with foppery, the veteran, the grenadier. I have been told that adjutants have been known to

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open the inside of a cartridge-box, and to punish the man, if any dust was in it; and that firelocks have burst by being worn out through cleaning. *Est modus in rebus*, and, without disputing the point of employing the soldiery, I beg to ask, if, as such things are omitted on foreign service, it could not at home be more profitable to the public, who pay the military, if they were employed for the benefit of that public in every fair way, not for the mere adornment of their persons, which to soldiers ought ever to be the smallest object of concern.

B. C. D.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ON reading the history of Joseph in the book of Genesis, I have always found myself at a loss to account for an apparent inattention on his part towards his father Jacob. I mean in not voluntarily taking measures, before the arrival of his brothers in Egypt, to apprize his father of his being alive in that country, a piece of intelligence, which, he must have been sensible would be highly grateful to the old patriarch. It is obvious from the story that Joseph had been in Egypt many years; that the communication between that country and the land of Canaan was by no means difficult; and that Joseph subsequently, at least to his interpretation of Pharaoh's dreams, must have had it fully in his power to convey thither the information. It has never occurred to me to see any remarks on this subject; and the few attempts at explanation which I have heard respecting it, have been to me far from satisfactory. Perhaps, through the medium of your useful Miscellany, this seeming difficulty might easily be elucidated.—Perhaps, too, some one of your classical correspondents would be kind enough to satisfy me on the following point. In referring a derivative word in the Greek language to its primitive, the lexicons do not appear to me always to point out the radical word with sufficient precision. Sometimes, for instance, the noun is considered as the primary word, sometimes the adjective, sometimes the verb, &c. where the ground for such a derivation is not always to be clearly discriminated. I will exemplify my meaning by the words *ἀράω* and *ἀρῆ*, *ἀυδάω* and *αὐδο*. In one instance the verb *ἀυτάω* is given

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as

as the root, in the other the substantive ~~and~~, though perhaps without any substantial reason for the distinction.

ADMIRER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH to say, speaking of the TRAGEDIES of ALFIERI, where the noblest passions, affections, and sentiments, are expressed, his Filippo, Merope, Virginia, Bruto Primo & Secondo, Timoleon, Agamemnone, Saul, Mirra, Antigone, Oreste: these are proofs that the transportingly generous, the awfully pathetic, were as much his province as the terrible and the sublime. Many of these subjects would have been revolting and horrible in other hands, particularly the first, fourth, fifth, and the ninth.

I wish to complete my reference to PRICE on the PICTURESQUE, thus I. p. 337, note: *duro & tagliente; couleurs tranchantes, &c.*

#### REFORM in the REPRESENTATION.

*Causa expensa, amplectere partem  
Quam mens et ratio, veri studiosa, probabit.*

POLIGNAC.

On this great subject I would offer some remarks occasioned by the tract published by Mr. RANBY of BURY, in his "*Enquiry into the supposed Increase of the Influence of the Crown, the Present State of that Influence, and the Expediency of a Parliamentary Reform.*"\*

Mr. RANBY seems to suppose that the advocates for a reform in the representation ground themselves on the increased influence of the crown in the house of commons.

And he endeavours to shew that in the last twenty years, reckoning from 1790 to 1810, this influence has not increased, but diminished. This he attempts by stating several divisions within that period: in which the Opposition has approached more nearly to the numbers of the minister on a division in the latter than in the earlier part of it.

Now it does not appear that this is a necessary standard of the existence and proportion of the influence stated.

Mr. RANBY quotes four instances in the former part of this period, in the first part of which the minority was less than one-fifth, indeed fell very near to one-sixth of the majority: in the second it was less than one-third; in the third

it was little more than one-seventh; and in the fourth, which comes down to 1805, it was almost exactly one-third; in the fifth, March 6th of that year, it was not much more than one-third; and in the two first of the series, the whole number added together was only 340 and 376; and in the two last (which were since the Union) 419 and 394; so that ministry, it strikingly appears, if they had wanted greater numbers could have had them. Some of them, considering the questions and the times, may argue at one time, despair at another division of party and sentiments in the *Opposition*, but neither can give a standard what the full extent of the influence of the minister (positively or relatively) was at those times. The *Red Book* might give a somewhat nearer idea. In 1807, in so remarkably full a house as 505, the minister counted 350, which is much more than two to one.

And further, it is a great mistake, and is contrary to repeated assertions and statements recently made by the friends of reform, to suppose that the influence of the crown is the *only* influence, or perhaps even the principal influence (whether it be increased or not) to be dreaded at this moment.

There is the BOROUGH OLIGARCHY; and of the close boroughs the Crown has a direct interest but in a small part: the greater part are in the hands neither of the crown nor even of the aristocracy; but of any nabob, any contractor, any monied bidder, that may chuse either to purchase the nomination to a seat, or, where the electors are too numerous for that, though too few for independence, may, by corruption, from time to time acquire their votes.

This, however, may sometimes be for the minister and sometimes against him (though least likely to be for him in proportion as he is a good minister): sometimes for the crown or the aristocracy, (for the crown is not always identified with the minister either in interest or sentiment), and sometimes against either. It is likely to be, almost at all times, wheresoever it is active, perniciously active, for or against whomsoever it may act: it is not likely that, springing from so narrow and so corrupt a source, it should ever act for the country, the constitution, the community, or the general interests of mankind; although some members thus chosen may.

Another idea of Mr. RANBY's I must very much dispute; that it is a proper and constitutional

\* Lond. 1811.



constitutional use of the influence of the crown to give and take away places according to the support which individuals in parliament may give to Ministry or to Opposition\*.

Now places ought purely to be given or taken away according to the fitness of the party to perform the duties: or if they are sinecures (which ought not to be numerous or great), according at least to the general merit of the party. He observes, indeed, that probably no military officer thinks he hazards the loss of his commission by voting against government. It is not quite accurate to identify ministry with government: but if an officer in the army or navy should have cause only to believe that his rising according to priority or merit will be thus retarded, or may be accelerated beyond his merit, the system which gives room for such a belief is a pernicious system.

In another place it is observed that the *minister for the time being ought to be certain of having, by means of their confidence in him, his patronage, and their interest in his continuance, a majority in the house of commons on all important occasions*; but if there be a probability of a bad minister, or if a good minister, may (as he is a man) have very erroneous and pernicious ideas and designs in some one instance or other, it seems very evident that he ought to be, and in a rightly constituted parliament would be, certain of *no other* influence than the wisdom and goodness of his *plans and measures* should deserve.

Mr. RANBY suggests that a "friend to a reform in the representation" (which would bring the democratic part of our constitution nearer to the principle) which representation of the Commons, could not easily be other than "an enemy to the constitution of the British Empire.

Lastly, Mr. Ranby supposes that the *advocates of reform* may mean *anarchy*; or at least what would end in it: and asserts that their attempts can be, and ought to be, repressed by law: but the friends of reform do not yield in birth, education, rank, landed-property, knowledge of the constitution, love of peace and order, and love of their country, to their adversaries; and proceeding by peaceable and constitutional means, they might expect to have no adversaries

among the well-informed and the good; and laws we neither have, nor ought to have, to repress attempts for these ends, and by these means.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
OBSERVING the same defect this year as usual in the grapes which grow in my pine-stove, I shall be very much obliged by your inserting the following in your next Number.

In my pine-stove, are several vines; and in most of the bunches of grapes, (the crop of which has been usually good) are many withered and sour berries. As this arises from some defect either in the vine border, or in the grapes not being sufficiently thinned out while they are green, or some other cause, as the border is made very rich with manure, and is ten feet wide, I shall esteem it a favour if any of your horticultural friends can, through your Miscellany, point out the defect and add a remedy.

AN HORTICULTURIST.

Warwickshire, July 8, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
HAVING observed, that wherever the subject of joint-stock companies comes under the observation of the judges, their lordships invariably discountenance such institutions; I was led to imagine that it arose from an over-rigid interpretation of the laws, without making proper allowance for the various circumstances in trade, which at the first sight induce mercantile men to give them their sanction.

A recent occurrence has, however, afforded me an opportunity of correcting my judgment in this respect, and I think it my duty to lay the particulars before the public, with a view to prevent unwary persons, particularly females with restricted incomes, from risking their money in concerns liable to so many objections. About three years ago I embarked one thousand pounds in an institution of this kind, considering myself under no further responsibility than the amount of my portion of share in the capital, (as the prospectus held out) and that I could at any time dispose of my shares at the market-price. It turned out, however, at a meeting of the committee, they came to a resolution that

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each

\* P. p. 31, 37.

† P. 4. note.

‡ p. 44, 62, 64, 65.

each person should become an actual partner in the undertaking, and that no transfers should be made except under certain conditions, with their approbation; which amounted for the most part to a prohibition of so doing. Thus was I compelled to retain my stake at the peril of my whole fortune, subject to all the inconveniences and dangers of a partnership, and have now been compelled, after a variety of attempts to extricate myself, to accept, according to the proposition of the committee, of sixty pounds a share, instead of one hundred pounds (the original cost). I must confess, I would readily have sacrificed the whole stake, rather than be again placed in such a dangerous situation; at the same time I cannot help thinking, the subject deserves the serious attention of the legislature, as innocent persons are constantly liable to become the victims of a few interested individuals, consisting generally of petty dealers, who elect one another on the committee, and thus establish a price for the sale of the article in which they deal, entirely suitable to their own purposes, and thus indemnify themselves for any sacrifice they may make on their shares, in case they are compelled to dispose of them, while the innocent person who is not a dealer, sustains the loss. There is another strong reason why such institutions ought to be crushed; I mean, it being the established law of the land that no individual can bring an action against his own partner; and even in the case of filing a bill in Chancery, or a common action brought for violation of agreement, if the Christian and Surname of every individual is not correctly stated, the action falls to the ground. Another objection is, that these persons vote themselves large allowances, and, from their interest with the general proprietors, frequently get it confirmed; or in the case of a refusal, make such excessive charges for management, under the head of expenses, as to prevent the possibility of any profit being derived from the concern, by persons in the situation of those I have described.

MERCATOR.

London, July 9, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE remark of your correspondent Dr. J. Reid, (vol. 31. p. 563, col. 2.) that hypochondriasis is a disorder which is every day extending wider the circle of

its dominions, has induced me to request your insertion of the following observations, which may perhaps excite additional attention to a subject which I cannot help regarding as of considerable importance.

Dr. Reid seems to consider the only bodily disease, under which his hypochondriacal patient appeared to labour, as consisting in a disordered state of the stomach. That the stomach is generally disordered in such cases I have no doubt, indeed it seems probable that no one of the digestive organs could be materially disordered without the others participating; but I am inclined to think when hypochondriasis occurs, the liver is the viscus, whose functions are principally deranged. Before I became acquainted with Mr. Abernethy's excellent "Observations on the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases," I had thought that there must be some striking peculiarity in the disorder of the digestive viscera, when those remarkable and distressing feelings occurred which have been called hypochondriasis and melancholia; but it never occurred to me till I read that work, that such peculiarity might consist in a derangement of the hepatic functions in particular. This seems an important thing to know, because many of those medicines which in other cases would strengthen and evacuate the stomach and bowels, would not restore those organs to a healthy state, while the liver remained the principal seat of the disorder, which might subside after the administration of small doses of *Pil. Hydrarg.*\* Mr. Abernethy justly reminds his readers, that the terms used by the ancients to express a dejected and irrational state of mind, had all a reference to hepatic disorder. Melancholia from *μυλας* and *χολη*, hypochondriasis from *ὑπο* and *χονδριον*, as well as the terms *atrabilius* and *manie atrabiliaire*, all signify disorder of the liver.† Indeed the subsisting connection between the state of this organ and that of the mind, was so generally known to the ancients, that it was frequently alluded to by their poets, and metaphorical allusions to hepatic disorders were made use

\* See Surgical Observations on the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases, &c. p. 213.

† Some more modern writers have absurdly called this disorder the *spleen*, while others, influenced by the whimsical humoral pathology, have denominated it the *vapours* of



of to express mental perturbation. Thus Horace,

"Quum tu, Lydia, Telephi  
Cervicem roseam, lactea Telephi  
Laudas brachia, vae meum  
Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur.  
Tum nec mens mihi, &c."—*Lib. 1. Carm. xiii.*

And again,

Quum tibi flagrans amor et libido  
Quæ solet matres furiare equarum,  
Sæviet circa jecur ulcerosum,  
Non sine questu. *Lib. 1. Carm. xxv.*

And Juvenal,

"Quid referam quantâ siccum jecur ardeat  
irâ,  
Quum populum gregibus comitum premit hic  
spoliator, &c." *Sat. i. 45.*

Again,

"Rumpe miser tensus jecur."  
*Satyr. vii. 17.*

Persius says,

—"rupto jecore exarsit caprificus ?  
En pallor, seniumque. O mores" &c.  
*Satyr. i.*

The following passage is still more to the purpose:

—"nec quicquam extrinsecus intrat  
Quod nervos agitet; sed si intus et in jecore  
ægro  
Nascantur," &c. *Satyr. v. 129.*

Ovid, unable to account for a bodily infirmity under which he laboured, and, supposing he could not be bewitched, exclaims,

"Sagave puniceâ defixit nomina cerâ,  
Et medium tenues in jecur egit acus."  
*Lib. amor.\**

See also some extraordinary assertions about the liver in *Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. xi. cap. 37.* F.

Huckney, July 10, 1811.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

HAVING seen some time ago, in your valuable and entertaining miscellany, an article, in which a correspondent expressed a wish to get some accurate information concerning the author of the celebrated poem "*De Connubiis Florum*," or "*Connubia Florum*;" and, on looking over your last volumes, not having met with any answer to the query, I request you will allow a place in the *Magazine*, as soon as convenient

\* Numberless other passages of this sort might be quoted; see Horace, *lib. iv. Carm. i. 19.* *Sermon. lib. ii. Ecl. 2. 75.*—*Aschyli Prometheus vinculus*, &c.

to the following communication on the subject.

The first edition of this beautiful poem is in the preface to the "*Botanicon Parisiense*," of Sebastian Vaillant, published at Leyden and Amsterdam, in 1727. It must have been composed either in the year 1722, or not long after, as Vaillant's death, which took place in that year, is thus bewailed towards the end:

"Sed quis mihi nuncius aures  
Perculit? effertur Valiantius, heu! brevis  
ævi."

Its composition cannot, I think, be assigned to a later period than the early part of the year 1726; for it appears that the materials for the edition of the *Botanicon* were ready for the press on the first of August of that year, that being the day on which Boerhaave dates his preface to the work.

The author signs himself Mac Encroe, *Hibernus, Medicinæ Doctor*. The poem is entitled, "*Fratris ad fratrem de Connubiis Florum Epistola prima*."

The second edition is much improved and enlarged. It appeared separately at Paris in the year 1728, under the name of J. de la Croix. See Haller *Bibl. Botan. v. ii. p. 222*, to whom I refer, not having seen that Paris edition. Haller in his Index, names him Jean de la Croix. I think it exceedingly probable, that the author died before this edition was published; otherwise, why should the name De la Croix have been substituted for Mac Encroe, by which the author signed himself in the former edition? There is, indeed, a certain similarity between the names; Croix, which might have been contracted into Croe, signifies a cross in Irish, as *croix* does in French. But the author was not ashamed of his Irish name. Besides, had he lived to that period, I conceive there would have been time enough for the appearance of the second epistle, which is promised in the concluding line of the former not only in the second, but likewise in the first, edition:

"Altera, quam meditor, fratrum optime,  
plura docebit."

The poem fell, I suspect, into the hands of some Frenchman, who thought he might Frenchify the author's name, and thus give the honour of the composition to his own country.

Mac Encroe's brother, whose Christian name was Denis, was a clergyman, and old at the time the poem was composed, as appears from the *Monita* prefixed to it,

it, towards the end of which we read,  
 "Haec esse duxi praemittenda, Dionysi  
 frater—ut horis subsecivis, si quas tamen  
 tibi faciunt reliquas curae, in quibus jam  
 consenuisti, sacerdotales, ad manus ha-  
 bens," &c.

The poet was a warm Irishman. His exclusive compliment to his countrymen, while he pays none to other foreigners, is a clear proof of his patriotism.

"Mille aderant medici variis e finibus orbis,  
 Quique Istrum Tanaimque bibunt, Tame-  
 sinque, Tagumque,  
 Et misti Suecis Itali, Erigenaeque frequentes,  
 Acre genus bello, studiis genus acre Minervae,  
 Devotumque mori pro rege fideque tuendis."  
 V. 468, seqq.

He alludes to his exile, v. 476:

"Gallia perfugium exilii et spes ultima re-  
 gum."

He was a native of Munster, in which province the name Mac Encroe is very common, and does not forget to mention it:

"Momoniae in pratis Limerici moenia propter."  
 V. 240.

In Sir Richard Clayton's edition of this poem, Bath, 1791, taken from that of Paris, 1728, the strangest confusion and misrepresentation occur with regard to the author's name, country, connexions, and poems. In the title page he has, "Auctore D. de la Croix;" now Haller mentions the Paris edition under the head of J. (that is John) de la Croix. In his preface Sir Richard says, "Auctor fuit D. de la Croix, M.D.—Unicus, prout scio, sui ingenii foetus, quem nobis reliquit, *omissis* quibusdam epigrammatibus, quae in Praefatione Vaillantii Botan. Paris. occurrunt." To unravel this maze, I must observe, that in the preface to Vaillant's work, after the epistle, *De Connubiis*, &c. which is signed Mac Encroe, Hibernus; there are a few epigrams, two of which are signed Demetrius de la Croix. Among these epigrams is one signed Nedson, Hibernus, M.D. How could Sir Richard have supposed or suspected, that Mac Encroe and this Dr. Demetrius were the same person? Mac Encroe was a much greater poet than poor Demetrius. Let the reader judge from his second epigram, which I give as being the shortest:

"Florens hic liber est, hoc libro Flora superbit;  
 Et dici possit Bibliotheca Deae;  
 Quantum gens florum gemmantibus eminet  
 arvis,  
 Tantum inter libros eminet iste liber.

Notwithstanding this confusion, Sir Richard quotes the following passage of a letter of Dr. Atterbury's, "I have sent you six copies of a Latin poem, writ by an Irishman, here at Paris, which, in some parts of it, is excellent, and approaches very near to the manner of the versification of Virgil's Georgics."—*Letter to Mr. Morice; Atterbury's Correspondence*, vol. iv. 167.

There is still greater confusion in Sir Richard's note to v. i. "Hujusce poematis," he says, "maxima pars extat in praefatione Vaillantii Botan. Paris. quod mecum communicavit eruditissimus T. Velley, et, *quod mirari restat*, sub nomine Mac En Croix. Epigrammata D. de la Croix sequuntur, quae memoravi. Vaillantii Botan. Paris. prodiit Londin. 1723; *Connubia Florum Parisiis*, 1728; sed utrum Mac En Croix fraternis coloribus splendere voluit, vel D. de la Croix, fratris opusculum auxit, et de novo refinxit, dubitare admodum licet. Sic equidem res se habet; de ea judicet lector."

But truly the matter is not so. Short as this note is, it is full of inaccuracies; and I can scarcely believe, that Sir Richard saw Vaillant's work, although he says that it was communicated to him by Mr. Velley, and I suspect, that what he states with such confidence was taken upon the word of that Frenchman, who wished to make our poet appear as a countryman of his own. In the first place it was wrong to state, that the greatest part of the poem is in the preface to Vaillant's work, as if what is there given were a fragment of the entire poem. He ought to have said, that the poem, as it first fell from the author, is in that preface, and that, having been afterwards improved and augmented, it was published separately in 1728. In the second place he says, that it appears in the preface under the name of Mac En Croix. But the fact is, that the name is written, Mac Encroe, and that in capitals, with the addition Hibernus, &c. Then Sir Richard tells us, that Vaillant's Botanicon was published at London, in 1723. He was quite mistaken. The Botanicon, in the preface to which is the poem, was not published until the year 1727, when, through the exertions of Dr. Sherard (of whom see said preface, and Pulteney's "Sketches of Botany," v. ii. p. 147,) and the celebrated Boerhaave, it came out at Leyden and Amsterdam. Boerhaave had already published the *Prodromus* to Vaillant's great work,



work, in 1723, not at London, but at Leyden; see his account of that Prodomus in the preface to the *Botanicon*, and Haller, *Bibl. Botan.* v. ii. p. 140. Lastly Sir Richard sets down D. de la Croix and Mac En Croix, for so he was pleased to call him, as brothers, and both botanists. We have seen above, that Sir Richard, in his preface, seemed to know but one De la Croix, poet and botanist. Be that as it may, here by D. de la Croix he means, or rather Velley meant, the Demetrius, of whom I have already treated. They could not have been brothers; Mac En Croix, that is, as Sir Richard ought to have written the name, Mac Encroe was an Irishman, Demetrius a Frenchman. The name of the brother, to whom the poet addressed his epistle, was Denis. As he was a clergyman, and much burthened with ecclesiastical duties, as appears from a passage above quoted, I dare say he was not a botanist; perhaps he was a poet. I have a very pretty Latin ode, addressed to Charles O'Brien, *Comiti de Clure, Castrorum Praefecto*, &c. printed at Paris in 1706, and signed simply Mac Encroe. But whether written by the physician or the clergyman, I cannot ascertain. The praise bestowed in a note on Daniel O'Brien, last king of Munster, for his piety in founding churches and monasteries, seems to lead to the clergyman as its author.

Permit me to observe, by the bye, that several Irishmen distinguished themselves at that period, by their Latin poems at Paris. Next to the incomparable Mac Encroe, of those, any of whose poems have fallen into my hands, I should place St. John a priest, and a native of the county of Tipperary, who was poet laureate to King James H.

Mac Encroe was very much attached to Vaillant, and had a great esteem for Dr. Sherard.

"Pendebant ipsi dicentis ab ore Sherardi."  
v. 491.

Thus much to satisfy the laudable curiosity of your correspondent, from, &c.  
Dublin, June 3, 1811. J. L.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

##### REMEDY FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

WHERE the actual or external caustic cannot safely be applied to the nerve, perhaps extraction alone is to be trusted. The remedy by burning behind the ears, seems likely to create mischiefs worse than the disease. Ar-

dent spirits applied with cotton, produce deafness, and may cause still worse.

#### *Character of the Piano.*

I am apprehensive that my hint of the distinctive character of the harpsichord, in its original state, and of the modification by which it becomes a piano-forte, may be misunderstood.

I do not mean that the piano-forte is not capable of the most sublime expression; perhaps in this it is only inferior to the organ. But the female voice, and manner of singing, is also capable of the most sublime expression; and in this I have understood Madame Mara has never been excelled, nor perhaps equalled. I do not mean the tone of the piano is more acute, or sharp, than that of the harpsichord, for it is obviously the contrary. But I mean to indicate from its construction, that superior capacity of obeying the touch, in all its delicacy of gradation, which is so well expressed by Dr. Busby, in his Dictionary, and so well adapts to those gradations of light and shade which characterise the most refined compositions of the present day; that elegance, softness, sweetness, and tenderness, in which a fine female performer is by organization, as well as sentiment and habit, qualified to excel.

The harpsichord, perhaps, by its clear, strong, shrill, tone, may be even better qualified to lead the band in a full concert; to mark the time, and to be distinctly audible, where requisite. It may be fitter for passages of continued brilliancy, rapidity, and force; but not, I presume, for such where the *forte* sinks into the *piano*, or the *piano* rises into the *forte*, and the several degrees of both are to be given with expressive effect: not for legato passages, and adagio movements, of sweetness, tenderness, grace, and dignity.

#### *On the Means of Meliorating the Condition of the Poor.*

One, suggested by the benevolent, sagacious, and indefatigable, Dr. Edwards, actually, in a great measure, exists. There are comparatively few removals since Mr. East's Bill. There would be still fewer, if there were a power (which now exists only in sickness, or case of temporary disability by accident) of ordering relief where the pauper and family reside at the time to be removed, by the parish where they are settled, instead of removing them, perhaps, across the island, and to a parish where the pauper

less earn toward a livelihood, when they become chargeable. Lord Rosslyn, when Lord Loughborough, intimated something of this kind the last time he went the Norfolk circuit.

May I be allowed to hope that an animal so wonderfully preserved, as is mentioned in vol. 31, p. 495 6, may be allowed

—"to pay the debt of nature, live the date Of time and mortal custom," instead of being slaughtered.

#### Violin.

Perhaps it is hopeless to attempt to discover by whom, or in what century, or in what country, this instrument was invented.

When, to increase the sound, the lyre acquired a body, (*a ventre*), it seems to have become the cithara of the ancients. The bow appears to have been an improvement (though a very great one) on the ancient plectrum. The bow, according to Dr. Busby, has attained its present length about a century.

I believe the violin in its present form and state, to have existed from pretty early in 1500. Probably it was perfected in Italy, about the age of Leo X.

Viol, or *viel* (the old instrument), seems

to convey an allusion to its being the revival of a very ancient one. In France, probably, the swelled viol, with five or six strings, took its origin; and reduced to four, perhaps in Italy, became the violin.

#### Impressing Seamen.

Mr. Granville Sharp was one of the early opposers of this unconstitutional and impolitic practice. *Address to the People of England, Lond. 1778.*—The late Thomas Green, esq. of Ipswich, also published a tract against it, which may be the third in your correspondent's list.

He is probably aware that Lord Nelson drew up a plan to supersede impressing, which may be found in Mac Arthur's *Life* of that illustrious character.

#### *Papaver Orientale.*

I am sorry that I missed of seeing the splendid electric phenomenon from this large and noble flower. I have no doubt of the fact.

CAPEL LOFFT.

*Troston Hall, near Bury, Suffolk.*

July 2, 1811.

#### ERRATA.—In our last Volume.

P. 530, for *permanent*, read *prominent*.

for *painters'*, read *printers' stick*.

P. 532, for *circle*, read *curve*.

P. 584, for *Evelyn*, read *Emlyn*.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the RIGHT HONORABLE  
HENRY DUNDAS, VISCOUNT  
MELVILLE, &c. &c.

THE family of Dundas of Arniston, in Mid Lothian, or Edinburgh Shire, is a younger branch of the House of Dundas, and has for several generations filled the highest departments of the law in Scotland. Robert, the grandfather of Henry, the subject of this memoir, was a respectable judge of the Court of Session, the supreme judicature in that part of the United Kingdom. His son Robert, was one of the most eminent lawyers of his time, and, after a brilliant display of oratorical abilities, and legal knowledge at the bar, was promoted to the chair of the Lord President, or Chief Justice, which he filled in the most dignified manner, distributing justice, with judgment, equity, and impartiality. His eldest son Robert, was no less distinguished both as an advocate and a judge. Combining a profound knowledge of law

with a commanding eloquence, he was avowedly at the head of the Scotch bar. During the time he sat in the House of Commons, he also made a considerable figure as a parliamentary speaker; and, had his disposition led him to relinquish legal for political pursuits, his talents must have rendered him no less conspicuous as a statesman, than his younger brother Henry afterwards became. But after having filled the high office of Lord Advocate, he was, in 1758, elevated to that of Lord President, which he enjoyed near thirty years. For this exalted situation he proved himself eminently qualified. Unremittingly attentive to the duties of his office; quick in developing the case that came before him, judicious in his arrangements, and decisive in his judgments, he conducted and dispatched the business of the court, so as to be of infinite advantage to the suitors, and prevent that accumulation of undetermined causes, which, after his death, and until



until the late reform, became a serious and increasing evil. Conscious of superior talent, proved in his demeanour, and, carrying with him a high tone of authority, he had no small influence over his brother judges. Like the heathen Jupiter, as painted by the burlesque dramatist,

“ Cock of the school,  
He bore despotic rule,  
His word, though absurd, must be law;  
Cow'd deities,  
Like mice in cheese,  
To squeak must cease or gnaw.”

Since his death the presidentship has devolved into other channels, (cut out by the Dundas interest); but his eldest son Robert, after successively holding the places of Solicitor General and Lord Advocate, is now Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, an office of equal emolument, only second in dignity, and comparatively a sinecure.

Henry Dundas, since Viscount Melville, was a younger brother of the last Lord President, by a second marriage of the President, his father, with Miss Gordon, daughter of Sir William Gordon, of Gordonston, Premier Baronet of Scotland. He was born about the year 1741, and received his early education at home, and at the High School of Edinburgh. Afterwards he prosecuted his studies, both literary and legal, at the University of that city; where he was distinguished more for quickness of parts than intensesness of study. After the routine of the classes, and undergoing the usual private and public examinations, writing and displaying the farce of defending a Latin Thesis on a subject of the civil law, he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates (and called to the bar) in 1763, and at the time of his death was in point of seniority the eleventh on the list. The Scotch barrister, although he has not the numerous silk gowns to obstruct his career, finds, in general, the road to professional eminence little less difficult and tedious than the English counsel. Mr. Dundas, however, enjoyed unusual advantages. With a vigorous mind, unrestrained by the *mauvaise honte*, which often embarrasses his countrymen in the outset of life, he enjoyed the patronage of numerous connections of the first respectability; and clients, as well as their solicitors, were eager to employ a young man of promising talents, in a court where his brother presided with dictatorial sway.

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And it may be observed, that, at the Scotch bar, many lawyers of great practice, including more than one or two of the present judges, have owed their rise, in no small degree, to having relatives on the bench, who, were supposed to lend a favourable ear to their arguments. He possessed besides, a fluency of speech, and an energetic, if not elegant, oratory; and, from the outset, delivered himself in a language and manner evincing a consciousness of superiority, and of his prospects of nominating the future judges of the bench he addressed, prospects that have since been fully and unprecedentedly realised; as now for many years, they have been almost uniformly appointed through his recommendation; and of the present fifteen Lords of Session, and five Barons of Exchequer, there are not above three who do not owe their elevation to his patronage.\* From these circumstances it is not surprising that he suddenly rose to the highest line of practice. Nor would he stoop to petty causes, nor submit to the drudgery of compiling those multitudinous papers, and huge quarto printed volumes, with which the Scotch legal proceedings are loaded; but where he could not decently decline this branch of professional duty, he generally employed the pen of some of his more laborious brethren, adhibiting his signature on their composition; and it is well known, that even the late Lord President, Sir Ilay Campbell, did not disdain to afford this assistance to his junior friend, and afterwards patron, through whose interest both he and his learned son, now commonly called Lord Succoth, were seated on the bench.

On the first vacancy, Mr. Dundas was appointed Solicitor General, and in a few years afterwards (I think in 1773) His Majesty's Advocate of Scotland, an office not merely tantamount to that of Attorney General of England, but (according to the authority of Lady Mel-

\* In England, the appointment of the judges is always and avowedly on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor; who, from a respect to himself and his situation, never fails to select them from the most eminent counsel. In Scotland, the recommendation proceeds from any individual having sufficient influence, and is thus without any such check. The consequence is, that we have there seen the judicial seats sometimes occupied by gentlemen more fortunate in their connections than their personal merits.

E

ville's

ville's cousin, the Right Honourable Colonel Charles Hope, late Lord Advocate, and now Lord Justice Clerk) the only efficient great officer of state, and whose power is unlimited. The Scotch judges assume to themselves an undefined authority, which they style *nobile officium*, and by which they make important legislative acts, that in England would require the joint concurrence of the King, Lords, and Commons; and in like manner, the Lord Advocate, besides exercising, in every criminal case, the functions of a grand jury, issues mandates competent to no judge in the kingdom. The following instance of this arbitrary power took place soon after Mr. Dundas's appointment. The people of the Highlands of Scotland, driven from their little farms by the oppression of the landlords and their factors, were then beginning those emigrations to America which have since been so frequent and numerous. To check this spirit, the Lord Advocate resolved summarily to prevent them from enjoying, in another climate, the fruits of their industry, which their landlords denied them in their own. A number of these poor Highlanders had, by disposing of their little all, engaged, and with their families embarked in a ship, to transport them over the Atlantic Ocean; but they were interdicted, brought forcibly from on board, to wander wherever they might, and an embargo was laid on the vessel, all by the simple fiat of Lord Advocate Dundas.\* He was not, however, always so rigid as to emigrants to America. David Campbell, of Belmont, esq. a freeholder of Mid Lothian, accused of a serious forgery, was well known to be for months (hardly concealed) in the principal hotel in Edinburgh; but here the vigilance of the Lord Advocate was asleep; no step was taken either to arrest him or prevent his departure with his family, for which purpose a subscription was pretty publicly made, and contributions given by certain other of the Freeholders of Mid Lothian. The two facts just mentioned made the subject of a very severe pamphlet, published at Edinburgh, entitled "A Letter to the Lord Advocate," said to be written by the late Dr. Gilbert Stuart, but which I have good reason to believe was the pro-

\* I believe Oliver Cromwell was one of the last persons in England, whom the arbitrary power of the government prevented from emigrating to America.

duction of Mr. Hugo Arnot, the Historian of Edinburgh.

Mr. Dundas was resolved not to confine his talents to the bar of the Court of Session. He was desirous of displaying them in parliament; and having become a candidate for Mid Lothian, in opposition to the late Sir Alexander Gilmain, (one of his early patrons) who had the court interest, he succeeded, as he boasted, against all the influence of government. Since which he has always either enjoyed that county himself, or put in one of his family as member. At the following election he made a strong push for the city of Edinburgh, in favour of Sir William Miller, now a respectable Judge, against the late Sir Laurence Dundas, and so far succeeded as to have his friend returned, but to sit only until ousted on a petition to the House of Commons. Sir Laurence retained the city till his death, since which period it has been completely in the disposal of Mr. Dundas, who took his seat for it himself one parliament, ceding the county to his nephew.

As a younger brother Mr. Dundas possessed no fortune, except a very moderate patrimony; but in the situation in which he was placed, with the most flattering prospects, and a manly figure and prepossessing address, he might successfully have sought the hand of any woman. He fixed his affections on a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, Miss Rannie, the eldest daughter and coheirress of Mr. Rannie, of Melville, in Mid Lothian, and they were married (according to the best of my recollection) about the year 1768. Mr. Rannie was supposed to be immensely rich; and it has been repeatedly said, that Mr. Dundas got £100,000 by her. This, however, is erroneous. The fact is, Mr. Cockburn, of Cockpen, (afterwards, by Mr. Dundas's interest, a Baron of the Scotch Court of Exchequer) at or about the same time married the younger Miss Rannie, and it was agreed by all parties that Mr. Dundas should have the whole succession, paying Mr. Cockburn £10,000 in full of his lady's share. On Mr. Rannie's death the property was found to be no wise what was expected. Mr. Dundas got the estate of Melville, which is not very extensive; but it is believed, that, after paying the burthens on it, and the stipulated £10,000 to Mr. Cockburn, he had by no means an equal sum left to himself. Melville Castle is delightfully situated on the banks of the River North Esk,



Esk, five miles south from Edinburgh; and has been within these few years, rebuilt in the gothic style, and the grounds laid out with much taste, so as to form a handsome family seat.

A more elegant couple than Mr. and Mrs. Dundas was no where to be seen; and as theirs was, in a great measure, a match of love, they enjoyed the utmost connubial felicity. At the same time, both being young, gay, and fond of society and pleasure, they tasted deeply of all the gratifications of luxury and dissipation. Mr. Dundas, it is true, had little patrimony, and got no great fortune by his lady, but the fees arising from his practice, the salary, and emoluments of his successive offices of Solicitor General and Lord Advocate, and the proceeds of the office of Keeper of the Signet, which he held first jointly with Mr. Andrews Stuart, and afterwards alone, made altogether a handsome income. On the other hand his expenditure was great. Besides keeping fashionable establishments in town and country, his frequent journeys to London, together with pretty considerable private expenses arising from his devotion to the fair sex, altogether were more than sufficient to exhaust the funds of a man, in whom the love or care of money was never a predominant passion; and not only was the estate of Melville mortgaged beyond its utmost value, but his personal debts were both large and numerous. Still, however, he was able to clear his way, and live in elegance. His mansion was the resort of the *bon-vivants*, and being fond of the pleasures of the table, and an excellent bottle companion, Bacchanalian orgies not unfrequently occurred, and exposed Mrs. Dundas to scenes offensive to female delicacy; but which, custom gradually familiarizes. To this may perhaps be attributed the unfortunate occurrence which put an end to their nuptial happiness. It is certain that Mr. Cockburn was so cruel a husband, as to deny his lady a participation in such revels; and it is equally certain, that Mrs. Cockburn always maintained an irreproachable character.

In the year 1778 the eleventh regiment of dragoons happened to be quartered at Mussleburgh, a short distance from Melville Castle, and from Mr. Dundas's house at Edinburgh. In this corps was Lieutenant Falconer, a handsome young fellow, and possessing those accomplishments which, particularly in military men, make so frequently havoc in the female heart. He devoted his particular atten-

tions to Mrs. Dundas, while her husband was absent on avocations of business or pleasure, and his assiduities were but too successful. The yielding fair-one could not withstand his impassioned suit, and their amour was conducted with so little circumspection, as soon to become generally known; and of course not to be concealed from her lord. Mr. Dundas behaved on the occasion with becoming fortitude and generosity, without betraying the mercenary or vindictive disposition which prompts injured husbands to seek a remuneration for the loss of their wives' affection and honour in pecuniary damages. It was, however, necessary that a legal separation should take place.

No objections were made, a divorce was speedily obtained; and, in a few days after, a marriage was celebrated between the lady and Mr. Falconer, Mr. Dundas behaving on the occasion with characteristic liberality; for, besides various nuptial presents, such as are usually bestowed by parents on their daughters, he settled on her voluntarily, and without the interposition of any court, an annuity of £200, on condition of her *banishing herself from Scotland*. It is unnecessary to trace here farther the result of this match; but it is proper to mention, with respect to Mr. Dundas, that he at all times acted the part of the best of fathers towards his children thus bereft of their mother, and attended most dutifully to their education. The family thus left him were Robert, now Viscount Melville, who married Miss Saunders, grand-daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, by whom he got a very large fortune, and three daughters, the eldest married first to Mr. Drummond, and afterwards to Mr. Strange, both of London, bankers; the second, to his nephew the Right Honourable Lord Chief Baron Dundas, and the third, to the Honourable George Abercromby, (late member for Edinburgh city) eldest son of Sir Ralph, and who succeeds to the title of his mother Baroness Abercromby.

It has been already mentioned that Mr. Dundas first came into parliament in opposition to the ministry, but he prudently carried his opposition no farther. On the contrary, he became a strenuous supporter of Lord North and of the American war. Although his eloquence wanted that grace and elegant suavity of some of his cotemporaries, and although his elocution was disfigured by a guttural pronunciation, a strong provincial

provincial accent, and a not unfrequent introduction of Scotticisms,\* yet he argued ably and forcibly; and being a fluent speaker, ever ready to defend and support any proportion or act of his party, such a member could not fail to be highly estimated by a minister, who found no small difficulty to carry his measures.

Mr. Dundas, sensible of his importance to government, was desirous of serving his country in some other situations, besides those he held; and, towards the conclusion of the American war, he was in treaty for the Treasureship of the Navy. The minister was perfectly willing to grant this, but, knowing well the value of good places, at a period when he particularly required to have every means of patronage, he made it a condition that Mr. Dundas should relinquish his office of Keeper of the Signet, to which the latter would by no means agree. He easily foresaw the speedy downfall of the administration; and was himself *too far North*, to give up a sinecure of £2000 a year for life,† for a place however respectable or lucrative, of which he might be deprived in a month. The prudence of his determination soon appeared. After various defeats in Parliament, the American war and Lord North's administration at once terminated, and the Rockingham party came into office the 27th of March, 1782.

Unfortunately for the nation this ministry was but of three months' duration; the untimely and lamented death of the virtuous Marquis, its head, occasioning another almost total change on the 1st of July the same year, when the Earl of

\* In one of his speeches, Mr. Dundas proposed to reduce the Americans by *starvation*, a word then new in the English vocabulary, which the wits of the day alleged he had imported from his native country; but both the *word* and the *thing itself*, have by him and his friends been sufficiently naturalized in England.

† It was not merely the emoluments, but also the patronage of this office, which made it desirable. It gave the absolute nomination of the Sheriff Clerks for the thirty-three counties of Scotland; each worth from two to six hundred a year, and which Sheriff Clerks are the returning officers in elections. The pecuniary advantage arising from the sale of such places as they fell was great; but, to a statesman desirous of rule in Scotland, the patronage resulting from such appointments was of still more consequence.

Shelburn, afterwards Marquis of Lansdown, succeeded as First Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Pitt became Chancellor of the Exchequer. Although these and other members of this motley group, had been strongly inimical to the acts of the North Ministry, Mr. Dundas found no difficulty in accepting a place under them, and become as resolute and strenuous in their support, as he had formerly been in favour of Lord North.\* He was sworn into the Privy Council, and appointed Treasurer of the Navy, retaining at the same time his Scotch offices of Lord Advocate and Keeper of the Signet.

The new ministry set seriously to the work of making a general peace. Provisional articles with the thirteen United States of America were signed the 30th of Nov. as were preliminaries with France and Spain the 20th of January following. There is, however, no duty in which an administration is so unlikely to give satisfaction as peace-making, especially after an unfortunate war. During the continuance of the war, the people are buoyed up by expectation, and the conductors of public affairs find means in the midst of reverses to gloss over the evils, and to persuade the multitude that they are only temporary and will be soon repaired: but when they are obliged to make peace, all this delusion is dispelled; the people see that the blood and treasure of the nation has been wantonly expended, and that the terms which can be obtained from a successful enemy, are a bad recompense for this expenditure. In the present case the immense load of debt incurred by the war, and on which the people had now the opportunity of calmly reflecting, filled them with dismay, especially when they found the articles of peace to be no means what they expected, and the obloquy fell not on those who conducted the war, but on them who were obliged to make the best terms they could; and Lord North, the prime agent of the crown in all the warlike measures, was the man to attack his successors, for what it was hardly in their power to avoid. He and his great political adversary Mr. Fox, forgetting all their animosity, joined their interests to destroy the existing administration; by their joint influence they were suc-

\* This accommodating versatility obtained for him the nick-name of "*Who wants me?*" derived from a convenient custom formerly alleged to be in usage at Edinburgh.



cessful; and that celebrated coalition ministry on the very grounds of the terms of peace, and the address of thanks on the occasion, obtained such a majority in parliament as commanded their way to power, and placed the imbecile Duke of Portland in the nominal office of minister, or at least First Lord of the Treasury, while they, holding the seals of the secretaries of state, were the efficient ministers.

Under this change, Mr. Dundas not only lost his place of Treasurer of the Navy, but also that of Lord Advocate of Scotland, which he had filled for about ten years, and which was conferred on the Honourable Henry Erskine. These two gentlemen falling into company together at Edinburgh soon after this appointment, Mr. Erskine observed that he must have his silk gown made, on which Mr. Dundas tauntingly said, "It is hardly worth while, for the time you will want it; you had better borrow mine!" It is certain that he held the office little more than half a year; but Mr. Dundas on the succeeding change did not think proper to resume it, but ceded it to Mr. Hlay Campbell, whom he afterwards promoted to the chair of Lord President.

The coalition administration reigned a very short period. Young Pitt, assisted by Mr. Dundas, by the Grenville family, and a very strong popular interest, soon precipitated their downfall; the ground of attack being Fox's celebrated India Bill. In the opposition to this measure, Mr. Dundas made a very conspicuous figure. He had most assiduously employed himself to investigate and understand the complicated affairs of the company. This was, perhaps, the first occasion on which he was employed, in matters that required deep and serious attention. In his professional business as a lawyer and his parliamentary speeches, his abilities carried him through without much intense labour or study; but this required not only all his talents, but also the most unremitting investigation to unfold the intricate affairs of this immense concern, in the future controul of which he was afterwards to take the great lead; and here he shewed himself completely equal to the most profound researches. In fact, one of the first acts of the new administration was, to bring in an India Bill, no wise materially differing from the obnoxious one of Mr. Fox, and Mr. Dundas was placed at the head of the Board of Controul, established by that law.

Mr. Pitt was now completely the Premier, holder of the offices of First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Mr. Dundas holding the offices of Treasurer of the Navy, and President of the Board of Controul; and adding afterwards to these that of Secretary of State, besides being sole and absolute Minister for Scotland; his patronage was unbounded. India was filled with his creatures, and every place in his native country was given through him. With this unprecedented influence it is no wonder that of the forty-five Members which Scotland sends to the House of Commons, he carried five-sixths, although from his natural or family interest he could hardly succeed in the county of Mid Lothian alone, and was without pretension to attempt any other county or borough. The sixteen representative Peers were also entirely his nomination. This last, indeed, is no wise uncommon, the Scotch Peerage being so undeviatingly loyal, that the minister of the day never fails to dictate their choice, and that not secretly, but by circular mandates, in the form of requests, to which this noble body as tamely submits as the no less loyal clerical order do in the case of a *congé d'elire* for a bishop. To shew this in a strong instance, Lord Lauderdale, during Mr. Dundas's reign, had not influence to procure his own election; whereas having, during the late administration, succeeded to the management of Scotland, the same noble lord had the influence with the same body of peers to nominate fifteen of the sixteen.

But although Mr. Dundas, from his vast patronage, had immense influence among those classes in Scotland who lived in the hope of obtaining places for themselves, or their relatives and connections, the strong measures of the administration with which he acted, rendered him very unpopular among the body of the people; and in his visit to Scotland in the year 1793, he, at more places than one, narrowly escaped the fury of the populace, which his friends, by their imprudent zeal in his behalf, rather promoted than allayed. A circumstance occurred at Edinburgh on the King's birth-day, 1793, deserving of notice.

It has been the custom in that city to celebrate the birth-day of the Sovereign with great éclat and noise; and on this annual festival the lower part of the community, among their other enjoyments,

ments, take the opportunity of expressing their abhorrence of persons they consider inimical to the country, by exhibiting and hanging in effigy the unpopular character of the day. Mr. Wilkes, from his spirited and well-founded attacks on North-Britain, and the character of its inhabitants, was the obnoxious individual, whose effigy on every returning 4th of June for a series of years was transported in a cart by these miserable Scots to a place called the Gallowlee, and there executed in due form. This display of popular resentment was always suffered undisturbed by the magistrates; and the multitude, having gratified their love of justice, quietly dispersed. Mr. Wilkes had for years been forgotten, and the ceremony fallen into disuse until the 4th of June, 1793, when the mob destined the revival of the ceremony in the person of Mr. Dundas. Accordingly on that day his effigy was prepared and placed in a cart for the usual execution, but the magistrates were roused at the idea of the indignity attempted to be offered to their idol. A military force was called in, and the populace proceeding to some acts of riot, by breaking the windows of his relative's house in George's Square, the soldiers attacked them, and several persons lost their lives. Had the magistracy suffered quietly the innoxious display of popular resentment, no mischief would have taken place; but the lives of the citizens were sacrificed for their zeal towards the giver of good things, and the Lord Provost, Mr. Stirling, by whose authority the military power was called out against the inhabitants, was for his time-serving energy created a baronet.

Although ever since the establishment of Mr. Pitt's ministry in 1783, Mr. Dundas had been a most efficient coadjutor, it was not until 1791 that he became a member of the cabinet as Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. This he held until the year 1794, when the grand alarm brought over to Mr. Pitt's government a great body of nominal Whigs, at the head of whom was the Duke of Portland. But here a difficulty arose: Mr. Dundas was no less attached to places than the duke, and by no means wished to relinquish any that he held. By Mr. Burke's bill, the third Secretaryship of State had been abolished at the close of the American war. Therefore, to please both individuals, Mr. Pitt and his colleagues found

means, by some magical calculation, to shew that the places of two secretaries required three persons to fill them, and thus, while the duke succeeded to the home department, Mr. Dundas continued as secretary under the head of the wars department; and as if the places and patronage he enjoyed had not been sufficient, he was also nominated Custos Rotulorum for Middlesex.

In the investigation of plots by Jacobins against Government, about this time, Mr. Dundas was particularly conspicuous, and especially in the trials that took place in Scotland, where several members of what was styled the British Convention, were, by an extraordinary extension of the laws rather than the justice of that part of the kingdom, transported for fourteen years to New South Wales; and one of the ministry's own spies was hanged, while persons, in circumstances not dissimilar, tried in London, were acquitted by the verdicts of honest London juries.

Mr. Dundas may be also said to have been the father of the volunteer system, which was a great instrument of keeping up the spirit of the people in favour of the war in which the country was ruinously involved. When in Edinburgh, he appeared as a private of the first corps raised there, and not a little indulged the vanity of that regiment by proposing one day *after dinner* to send a few ships of war to carry them to London in a body to be presented to His Majesty. He certainly did present one of them, as a specimen, a gentleman near seven feet high, and stout in proportion, who appeared at Court in the uniform of a private volunteer.

About the year 1792, Mr. Dundas married Lady Jane Hope, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Hopetoun, by whom he has had no issue; but since that period that family have appeared pretty conspicuous in the lists of placemen. Her ladyship herself obtained some valuable crown leases; and Mr. Dundas modestly declining a pension from the East-India Company, the same was conferred on her as being the better life. He himself also, on the death of Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, was appointed (for life) Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, an absolute sinecure of £3000. but which he had raised to £4500; and for fear of the office of Keeper of the Signet going out of his family on his death, he transferred the same to his son, who holds it for life.



Mr. Dundas continued in his several offices until 1801, when he retired with his friend, Mr. Pitt, to make way for the Addington administration, and he was next year created Viscount Melville and Baron Dunira, a title he took from an estate purchased by him in Perthshire.

On Mr. Pitt's return to office, Lord Melville succeeded Lord St. Vincent as First Lord of the Admiralty, and continued so until the memorable occurrence of his impeachment. He had, while Treasurer of the Navy, rendered much essential advantage to the service, and had been instrumental in promoting the comfort of the seamen by the bills he introduced for enabling them, during their absence, to allot certain portions of their pay to their wives and near relatives; and he also brought forward a bill for regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy, and preventing an improper use being made of the money passing through his hands, and directing the same from time to time to be paid into the Bank. This bill, of which he was the father, he was the first to break; and by the tenth report of the Commissioners for Naval Enquiry, instituted under the auspices of the Earl of St. Vincent, it appeared that large sums of the public money in the hands of the treasurer had been employed directly contrary to the act.

It would be unnecessary here to go into a detail of all that occurred on this momentous occasion, especially as the circumstances are fresh in the memory of the public. The matter was taken up very warmly by the House of Commons, and after keen debates, the resolutions moved by Mr. Whitbread for an impeachment against the noble lord, were carried on the 8th of April, 1805. On casting up the votes on the division, the numbers were found equal, 216 for and 216 against; but the motion was carried by the casting vote of the Right Hon. Charles Abbot, the Speaker. On the 10th, Lord Melville resigned his office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and on the 6th of May he was struck from the List of Privy Counsellors by His Majesty. On the 26th of June, Mr. Whitbread appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, accompanied by several other members, and solemnly impeached Lord Melville of high crimes and misdemeanours, and on the 9th of July presented at the bar of the House of Lords the articles of impeachment. The trial afterwards proceeded in Westminster-

Hall, and in the end Lord Melville was acquitted of all the articles by considerable majorities. Trials of this description are always much biassed by party; and that this was the case in the present instance, it is only necessary to look at the names of the voters. That Lord Melville acted contrary to his own law, there can be no doubt; but on the other hand it does not appear that he was actuated by motives of personal corruption, or, in fact, that he enjoyed any peculiar advantage from the misapplication of the monies. Those under him, and whom his prosecutors, the better to get at him, secured by a bill of indemnity, employed the public money to their own use and vast emolument; nor does it appear that Lord Melville ever had the use of any part of it, except one or two comparatively small sums for a short period. The great impropriety of his conduct was not personally offending against the act, but suffering it to be done by the paymaster and others under him; but no money was lost to the public by the malversations.

But although Lord Melville was acquitted, and afterwards restored to a seat in the Privy Council; although his son has enjoyed places of importance, and does now enjoy the Presidentship of the Board of Control; yet he himself never could return to office. When he applied to Mr. Perceval, the minister at once rejected his application, a circumstance that must have been particularly galling, as coming from a mere shoot of the ministry in which he had enjoyed such power. Mr. Perceval stated, that he could not recommend him to the King for an official situation, but would take His Majesty's sentiments on creating him an earl. This his lordship indignantly refused. He occasionally appeared, and spoke in the House of Lords since the trial, but has never attempted to make any prominent figure. The greatest part of the time he passed in Scotland, where he died suddenly in the house of his nephew, the Chief Baron, at Edinburgh, on the 27th of May last. He had, the evening before, arrived in that city from Melville Castle to attend the funeral of his deceased friend, Lord President Blair, and in the morning was found dead in his bed.

Lord Melville certainly was a man of abilities, and devoted to public business. Like other politicians, he was however attached to his party, and employed his talents and influence in promoting their measures

measures. That these have been highly ruinous to the nation, and mischievous to the human race, there can be no doubt, and of consequence his memory must receive his share of blame for his part in all the destructive measures of the last thirty years. To sum up his public character in a few words, he has for many years been considered as forming an exact counterpart to Macklin's *Man of the World*. In his private character he was highly respectable, and he fulfilled all the family and social functions in a manner that justly endeared him to the circle by which he was surrounded.

The places, &c. held by him at his death were,  
 Keeper of the Privy Seal, worth  
     per annum - - - £5000  
 Crown grants to Lady Melville,  
     estimated at - - - 1500  
 Pension from the East India  
     Company - - - 2000  
                     £8500

He enjoyed also various other offices which, if they brought no immediate pecuniary income, gave him great patronage; as Governor of the Bank of Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, Governor of the Charter-house, &c.

His son, the present Viscount, is President of the Board of Control (*besides the recent addition*) - - - 2000  
 Keeper of the Signet in Scotland - - - 2000  
                     £4000

His nephew and son-in-law, the Lord Chief Baron - - - 3500  
 Keeper of the Register of Sosines - - - 2000  
                     £5500

Besides a variety of other lucrative appointments have been scattered among his family and connections.

## SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

*It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.*

A GENERAL THEOREM FOR AN ENGLISH DECLAMATION. *With Copious Notes by Gronovius.*

### GENERAL THEOREM.

THREE or four verbs of the infinitive mood,  
 With three or four hopes to be well understood,  
 Three or four storms bursting over our heads,  
 Three or four streams flowing smooth in their beds,  
 Three or four eagles and three or four lords,  
 And of savage barbarians three or four hordes,  
 Three or four sceptres of lead or of gold,  
 Three or four torrents, and warriors bold,  
 Three or four Sidneys, and Hampdens, and Locks,  
 And on these present times at least three or four knocks,  
 Three or four locusts, (and be careful to have a  
 Vesuvius spouting destruction and lava,)  
 Of anticheses strong a very great plenty,  
 And modest confessions about three and twenty,

Three or four massacres, three or four mountains,  
 And three or four rills of three or four fountains,  
 Three or four tears with Sympathy's sigh,  
 Three or four sweet things of I myself I,  
 Three or four hurricanes, three or four ravages,  
 Three or four monarchs who are three or four savages,  
 Three or four towers shewing magnified faces  
 Through three or four mists, with some pyramids' bases,  
 Three or four daggers, and (be sure never need 'em),  
 Three or four hints at Britannia's lost freedom,  
 Three or four statesmen, the three or four guides  
 Of three or four ships through political tides,  
 Three or four marks of interrogation,  
 Three or for O's! of dire exclamation,  
 With pause, start, and stare, and vociferation,  
 Whatsoe'er be the theme, make a fair declamation.



The expressions "three or four" are merely indefinite terms. The young declaimer may, if he possess ability, raise any of the parts, which he may adopt, to the *n*<sup>th</sup> power. However, in his application to the Theorem, it may be proper for him to follow one common

RULE.

When we speak of a Declamation, we suppose it to be written upon a scale of thirteen minutes.

Carry on the infinitive mood for the two first minutes; employ the two next in stating the subject, and in pointing out that it will be necessary to take a view of the times relative to it; in the course of doing which, introduce at least four similies from the Theorem; through the next six minutes talk about and about your subject; (something of this kind any book on your shelf will supply,) but never come close to the point: for it is in declaiming as it is in hawking, there is no sport if the quarry be pounced upon at once: in the above six minutes use ten similies. You must then take up one minute and two similies with saying, "that to go into so wide a field," &c. "is beyond," &c.—after which, with an "in short," "to conclude," you may drive through the remaining three minutes. During this last stage I should recommend the use of the antithesis only, thus, H. was the better so and so, N. was the better so and so; if N. was so and so, H. was so and so. With sentences of this kind, tugging on each side like two oars, your subject, your declamation, and yourself, may ride safely to immortality.

When you apply to the Theorem for a simile, it will be adviseable for you not to select, but to take the first that offers itself. None of them want pressing into the service, I assure you: they are all veterans. I have heard of a clergyman, (perhaps you may find the story in Josephus\*) who had a variety of moral and scriptural sentences written on slips of paper, which he kept in a bag. When he wanted a sermon, he shook these up, and wrote them down according to the turn in which he drew them. This he called *dipping* for a sermon: you may, very possibly, prefer some such method.

In the same manner as one piece of music admits of many exquisite variations, so may every part of this Theorem

be set off by numberless auxiliary graces. Hence, for the benefit of young orators, may be added the following

NOTES.

*Infinitive Moods.*] To explain the secret causes, to develop the secret springs, to fathom the depths, to lay open, to investigate, &c. &c. of policy, of cabinets, &c. &c. is difficult, or is not in our power, &c.

*Eagles.*] The eagle may be called the bird of Jove, and may be introduced in such a manner that you and Pindar will appear to have hit upon the same idea.

*Savage Barbarians.*] Enter Huns, Goths, Vandals, Dark Ages, Hyannas, Tygers, &c. of course.

*Sceptres.*] A sceptre is as requisite for a good declaimer, as it is for a king: and he enjoys the superior advantage of transmuting it from iron to lead, from lead to gold, and vice versa in a moment. Now he waves his leaden sceptre over his torpid subjects; and now he waves (N. B. always *waves*) his golden one over smiling plains, &c. Sometimes in sullen mood he grasps an iron rod, and rules with an iron hand. The monarch waves the sceptre of his ancestors only, the declaimer waves his where and over whomsoever he pleases.

*Torrents.*] A good handsome roaring torrent is as conspicuous a beauty in a declamation, as it is in the paintings of Salvator Rosa. You must be sure to make it bear down every thing before it, and overwhelm not a few cities. If you have time, you may be as accurate in your account of its ravages, as a church-brief is in the account of a fire: but about all things let it roar well.

*Sidneys, &c.*] These names lead to a figure of rhetoric, which must never be omitted, viz. Genuine Patriotism. Here you may shine in all the brilliancies of—generous blood, bold Briton, stern breast, Milton, Russell, scaffold, golden age, patriot steel, &c.

*On these present times.*] Here is ample scope for that figure of rhetoric called Newspaper. Here you may "glow arduous" with—neighbouring nation, liberty, corruption, burst chains, blood, sedition bills, baleful influence, dare to be free, tigress of the north, Mr. Pitt, St. George and the dragon, &c.

*Locusts.*] This is a most useful animal in oratory. Whenever they are wanted, immediately after the words "hero," "destroy," &c. the breath of the declaimer,

\* Josephus secundus, commonly called Joe Millar.

claimer, more powerful than an east wind, blows an army of them to any part of the known world, sooner than you can say Jack Robinson.

*Lava.*] If you have a few barbarian hordes, or some ravages upon your hands, always let their course be marked by devastation, like that of the lava from Vesuvius. It is generally believed that Pliny was killed by an eruption from that mountain: this is a mere fiction. The truth is, that he was an excellent scholar, and was so fond of this simile, that, according to the vulgar phrase, he died with it in his mouth.

*Antitheses.*] On the beauty and convenience of antitheses I could dwell for an hour; I could compare them to "pearls upon the Ethiop's arm," where "each gives each a double charm." They afford a gladiatorial exhibition of rhetoric, where you may parry and thrust, thrust and parry, and defer the death-blow as long as you please. They exhibit all the variations of the characters in the declamation in the same manner as the man and woman in a weather-house do those of the weather; first, one comes forward, and the other moves backward, and so on continually vice versa. Make your subject the fulcrum, and place one part of the antithetical sentence at one end of the beam, and the other at the other end; and you may keep up the rhetorical *seesaw* for ever. All the other figures of rhetoric are mere common men; but every antithesis is a corporal; be sure, therefore, to let your antitheses bring up the rear.

*Modest Confessions.*] These prejudice the audience much in your favour. Sir Rd. Blackmore continually confessed, that he was not so great a poet as Homer: be you careful very often to hint, that you have not the eloquence of Demosthenes; or you may lead the audience into an error.

*Massacres.*] Besides the convenience of a massacre in its groans, murdered husbands, ravished wives, shrieks, dead of the night, &c. it has this advantage: only once get your subject into a massacre, and you may lose sight of it as easily as Æneas did of Creusa.

*Mountains.*] You may make these barren, fertile, with snowy tops, or just as you like; but be sure to make them stupendous. If you have any thing to do with Hannibal, I think the Alps are to be preferred. Juvenal says, with a sneer, that Hannibal made his passage over the Alps merely to make a more beautiful

passage in our Declamations. If he did it with this intention, let Juvenal sneer as he will, I am sure there are hundreds ready to acknowledge the favour.

*I myself I.*] You cannot introduce yourself into a room of company without some ceremony: it is not so in a declamation. Here you may run in and out, now here, now there, with the precipitancy of Marplot in the play, vociferating as you pass—I feel myself, I conceive, I am far from being one of those, I feel myself bound to declare, I will be bold to say, &c. &c. but never stopping to say, with your leave, or by your leave. The youngest pupil of the writing-master knows that *I myself I* should always be written in a capital letter in his copy-book; and shall an academic suffer *I myself I* to be less conspicuous in a Declamation? Forbid it, O, ye equal rights; forbid it, O, ye powers of vociferation.

*Monarchs.*] Here you have great scope for that figure called "*παρρησία*," that is "chatterboxity." Never make your king, whoever he may be, a good man: because this would appear pusillanimous. Besides, it would make nobody stare. If you must mention Alfred, call him "great," and get rid of his undeclamatory virtues at once; but if you have occasion to speak of any other, look out "sceleratus" in the Dictionary, collect all the synonymous epithets, and thunder condemnation upon him at once.

*Towers.*] Let your tower be aged, if Gothic so much the better, and let it appear through a mist: and then you have an opportunity of shewing your knowledge of optics. Place some great or good man, whom you wish to abuse, under the same point of view, and shew him off to the company. This figure is somewhat similar to that called the magic lantern.

*Pyramids.*] The pyramids have ever been esteemed to be useless edifices, and it has been disputed with what intention they were built. They are of infinite use in a Declamation; but I cannot venture to say that they were built with the sole intention that they should be so. A pyramid stands on a broad base, so does "public credit," "rights of man," &c. &c. place an image on the top, (for what are pyramids, declamations, or chimney-pieces, without images?) and your work is done: though, to render it complete, you may as well make "heaven it's dome."

*Diggers.*] Whenever you have an opportunity to introduce that figure called "Assas-



"Assassination," Brutus is ready to stab at a moment's warning.

*Britannia's lost freedom.*] If you tell a person what he knew before, he will not thank you; therefore be ever ready to inform your audience, that the freedom of Britons is gone. Here, of course, you bring in—glorious ancestors, Magna Charta, degenerate sons, blood, Dr. Priestley, time will come, my mind glows within me at the prospect, O, Goddess of Liberty! &c. &c.

*Ships.*] Exert the Harlequin's sword of your rhetoric, and turn all your nations into ships, and your statesmen into pilots, if you make a fleet of them. A storm, and all its appurtenances of rock, quicksands, &c. is always ready at hand; and, as every orator is his own Prospero, you can let it rage as long as you please: till at last, with sunshine, &c. you bring all safe to port.

*Marks of interrogation.*] This is a figure that may, not improperly, be called the "Spread Eagle." It is a neat method of dividing one sentence into two. You must ask a question, that you may employ a sentence in answering it. Ask twenty or more, and you may dispatch

them all as speedily as Falstaff did the men in buckram.

*O s !*] An O is of the same use to a word as it is to a figure in arithmetic; it increases its value. However, there is this difference, that, in order to produce this effect, it is to be placed on the right hand of the figure, and on the left of the word. Thomson's Sophonisba O! is an exception which has been universally anathematized by the critics.

*Pause.*] Always drive on as fast before you come to a period, as a coachman does into an inn; and then stop as if you had run against a post. This gives you an opportunity of begging the audience to excuse your warmth; and (after heaving and panting a little) of hoping that you shall be able to proceed with the same flow of eloquence.

*Start and stare.*] Here you must out-Garrick Garrick; and start and stare as if you saw the ghosts of your adversary's arguments.

*Vociferation.*] Observe the old proverb of "Great cry where there is no wool," and vociferate most, where there is least meaning.

VALETE.

## *Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

ROBERT COOK.

**R**OBERT Cook, a kind of Pythagorean philosopher, lived at Cappoquin, in the county of Waterford, where he had a considerable estate: for many years before he died he neither ate fish, flesh, milk, butter, &c. nor drank any kind of fermented liquor, nor wore woollen clothes, nor produce of any animal. During the troubles in King James's time, he removed into England, and lived some time at Ipswich, but returned to Cappoquin, where he died about the year 1726. In 1691, he published the following paper, which will afford the reader some idea of his tenets.

*Several Questions asked of Robert Cook, what is his Religion; and why he did not eat fish, flesh, milk, butter, &c. nor drink wine, nor beer, but water; nor wear woollen clothes, but linen; and by him answered as follows.*

*Query 1.* What opinion or belief are you of? and what is your religion, seeing you are not of any sect or gathered people?

*Ans.* I am a Christian and a Protes-

tant,\* and my religion is to fear God†, and to keep his commandments‡; to keep my soul undefiled from the worldly evil nature§. I abhor the evil and love the good||; and have fellowship therein with all, in every sect, or gathered or scattered people.

*Query 2.* By what rule is it possible to keep God's commandments, whereby the soul may be kept undefiled?

*Ans.* By the manifestation of the Spirit of Christ¶, a measure of it being given to me and to every man, to be by it guided, to profit withal\*\*. This is that law of the spirit of life in man, which reproves for sin, and leads into all truth††;

\* Micah vi. 8.

† Eccles. xii. 13.

‡ James i. 27.

§ James i. 27.

|| Acts x. 34, 35. 1 Peter i. 1.

¶ 1 Cor. xii. 7.

\*\* John i. 9. 1 John ii. 27. John xvi. 8, 13.

†† Jer. xiii. 33. Heb. viii. 10, 11. John vi. 45. Deut. xxx. 14. Rom. x. 8. 2 Peter i. 9.

it reproves for every vain thought, and every evil inclination, before it can come into bad words, or wicked works\*; and as this divine swift witness, the principle of life, is hearkened to, and the soul takes heed, watching continually to it to receive power†; and being obedient thereunto, abstaining from every appearance of evil; it saves man from committing sin, because he is born, and led, and preserved, by the Spirit of God, viz. Christ Jesus, which is the power of God in man, which overcometh, and keepeth from, and leads out of, all evil inclination.

*Query 3.* Why do you deny yourself to kill any animal creature, and not to eat fish, flesh, eggs, butter, cheese, milk, or any animal, or the produce of any animal, your food and raiment you use being of nothing but only the produce of vegetatives that grow, or may grow, in the country wherein you live, as corn, herbs, roots, and fruits of trees, &c. or preparations of corn and water for your food; and your refusing to drink wine, or strong drink; only water for your drink, and linen and other vegetatives for your clothes?

*Ans.* Let every man do as he is persuaded in his own mind‡, so as it be innocent, and not sin; and my practice in doing according to my conscience and belief, that sought not to kill, is very innocent and harmless, which cannot give any just offence to any man, nor other creature; and my strict rule in it§, keeping out of wrath and violence||, brings me forward on my way to keep my conscience void of offence towards God and towards man¶. And whereas I cannot kill without wounding my conscience, in acting against my mind, doing doubtfully, condemned in my very thought\*: therefore, rather than I will offend that innocent life in me, I refuse any food or raiment that may come from any beast, or other animal creature††; and because wine and strong drink are hot in operation, and intoxicating, and, I

think, as needless to me as tobacco\*; and I, by experience, finding that water for drink, and pulse, viz. corn and other vegetatives for food, and linen and other vegetatives for raiment, is cleanest, and wholesomest, and warm, and strengthening, and nourishing, and healthful; I choose to use them, and so am cleared from most of the cumbrous, labours, and toils, both of body and mind, a few things being sufficient, in this my way of living, and brings easily into contentedness and true thankfulness with God.

Eusebius his Writing relates, that the holy apostle, called James the Just, the brother of our Lord, ate not fish, nor flesh, nor drank wine, nor strong drink, nor wore woollen clothes, but linnen.

At the end of this was printed a long prayer, or contemplation, too tedious to be inserted. It is remarkable of this man that he lived to a good old age, being upwards of fourscore when he died. He had several other peculiarities, as his choosing to keep white cows instead of black, and had his coach drawn by white horses. A fox which had killed several of his poultry, being taken by some of his servants, he assembled his workmen and tenants on the occasion, and from a kind of tribunal, having harangued a considerable time upon the crime of the fox, he condemned him to run the gauntlet; then making all his people stand in two rows, with rods in their hands, he had the fox whipped through the midst of them, and so let him go.

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH AND POPE SIXTUS THE FIFTH.

When Philip, King of Spain, meditated his descent upon England, it was requisite for the Queen of England to be informed, what part† the new Pope would take in the then troubled concerns of Europe. She held a council to consider of means to secure his friendship; for a Pope of his enterprising genius might possibly engage the other catholic powers to join in a league with Spain against England. A Roman catholic gentleman, who had been obliged to the Earl of Essex for his life and fortune, Mr. Carr, was sent for by the Earl. When he came before the council he confirmed the former accounts the Earl had heard. "He had been particularly acquainted with the Pope when he was Cardinal Montalto, that he was his con-

\* Malach. iii. 5. Ephes. iv. 6. 2 Cor. xiii. 5. Job. xxxii. 8. 1 Cor. iii. 16.

† Psalm iv. 4. 1 John iii. 9, 24. 1 John v. 18. Mat. i. 21. John i. 12. Rom. viii. 2, 11. 1 Thes. v. 22. Gal. ii. 20.

‡ Rom. iv. 5.

§ Gen. vi. 5, 11.

|| Acts xxiv. 16.

¶ Rom. iv. 23.

\*\* Rom. xiv. 21.

†† Jer. xxxv. 6. Prov. iii. 4. Judges xxiv. Luke i. 5.

\* Gen. xxix. Dan xii. 3, 4, 5, 6. Dan. xiv. 23.

† Pope Sixtus the 5th began his reign, May 6, 1585.



fessor, and had often had free conversations with him about England; that he was but a weak simple sort of man, lived in a very private obscure manner, and that he could not now believe what was reported of him." He added, "he knew his nephew Alexander Peretti very well, and had frequently entertained him at his house."

The council, pleased with this account, thought him the most proper person to observe the Pope's actions, and sure they might confide in him on account of the obligations he lay under to the Earl of Essex. Furnished with the Queen's picture, enriched with diamonds as a present to the Pope's nephew, and unlimited instructions to draw for money, Carr proceeded to Rome, and arrived just as the Pope had made his nephew a cardinal; glad of this opportunity to renew his former acquaintance, he immediately went to pay his compliments to his Eminence, who received him very affectionately, and offered to introduce him to the honour of kissing his holiness's feet. This was what Carr wished for, though he was under some apprehension that, if Sixtus was so much changed, he would not know him again.

Prior to his being introduced, he happened to be witness to the Pope's behaviour to the Spanish ambassador, upon his paying tribute for the kingdom of Naples, which he looked upon as a sure indication of his not being favourably inclined to the court of Spain, and immediately wrote his account of it to England. Soon after he was introduced by the cardinal to his holiness; the Pope received him in a very affable manner, and calling to mind several circumstances which had happened in the course of their former acquaintance, amongst other things said, "Sir, you often used to invite our nephew to dine at your house, he ought now to invite you," and turning to the cardinal said, "Pray see that you make that English gentleman welcome." The cardinal asked him several questions at dinner concerning the state of affairs in England, and seemed much pleased when he found he was so well acquainted with the Queen's great favourite, the Earl of Essex; and hinted to him at taking leave, "that he might expect the honour of seeing his holiness frequently."

From this conversation with his nephew, and the sudden return of Mr. Carr to Rome, the Pope began to suspect he was sent by the Queen to observe his proceedings, and find out how he stood affected to the Spaniards. This sus-

picion, however, he carefully concealed; and instead of treating him as a spy, he endeavoured by his openness and affability to draw out of him such secrets as he wanted to know, relating to the English nation.

In a few days he sent for him again, and enquired particularly, as out of curiosity, concerning the temper and disposition of the Queen, her dress, her person, her manner of speaking, &c. &c. When Carr had given the Pope satisfactory answers, he shewed him her picture, which he had in his pocket. The Pope having looked at it some time, with a good deal of seeming pleasure, said, "This princess reigns with wisdom, and will be fortunate." Carr was highly pleased with the Pope, and judged from thence that he had no aversion to his mistress. Sixtus then asked him, "How the English and Spaniards agreed now, as the latter were *volucres cali*, pretending to fly over every body's head," and without staying for an answer, added, "We fancy your Queen is a good deal embarrassed at present, as the maxims of her government must naturally incline her to send a speedy and effectual succour to the Hollanders; and on the other hand, we imagine she is afraid to do it, lest it should provoke Philip to fall upon her with all his forces; but if she stands in awe of him now, she will have greater reason to do so when he has conquered them, and acquired so much more strength. It is impossible those provinces should hold out long, as nobody is capable of assisting them but the Queen of England, and she dares not, though it is her interest; but pray tell us what will become of England, when he is master of the Low Countries? We shall then order a *requiem* to be sung for it." From this discourse, Carr concluded that the Pope, either knowing or suspecting that he was employed to send intelligence to England, took this method of hinting to him, that it was his opinion she should take the states of Holland into her protection; and as he was ordered to acquaint her with every thing, he sent immediate advice of it, with a minute detail of whatever else had passed since his arrival at Rome, in a cypher to the Earl of Essex. At the receipt of these letters, the Queen was freed from the apprehensions she had entertained of the Pope, and laid them before her privy-council, who unanimously advised her to send speedy relief to the Low Countries. The next day the cardinal introduced a conversation

versation pretty much to the same purport, probably by his uncle's desire, pointing out the particular ways and means by which it would be most proper to assist the Hollanders; and said, "His holiness had conceived an uncommon esteem for her Majesty of England, and was much pleased with the picture he had shewn him, which he likewise should be very glad to see himself, if he had no objection to it. Carr immediately requested he would do him the honour to accept it; the cardinal at first civilly refused, but at last agreed to take it on condition he would give him leave to present him with one of his uncle, and stepping to his cabinet, brought him the Pope's picture in a gold frame, set with diamonds, enclosed in an ivory case of curious workmanship, worth two thousand crowns, (the Queen's was of much greater value) and said, "Take it and dispose of it as you please, perhaps your mistress may have a curiosity to see it." Carr knew it would be very acceptable to the Queen, sent it by the same person who carried his cypher, with an account how he came by it, and of the conversation that passed between him and the cardinal; he sent also twelve gold medals of the Pope's, and wrote upon the paper they were wrapped in, "This is the man that hates England."

The Queen, delighted with the picture, and the proceedings of Carr, wrote to him to procure her one of Cardinal Peretti; telling him she liked the name of Alexander, and the account he had given her of his respectful behaviour, so much that she was desirous of seeing whether his countenance corresponded with his actions, ordering him to neglect nothing that might tend to improve the favourable disposition of the Pope and his nephew; and if possible to stir him up against the court of Spain, but with great caution; for this purpose Carr was ordered to return in three months, on pain of being declared a rebel, by which it was pretended he was out of favour with the court of England, by these means he became acquainted with the real enemy to England; an English prelate of the name of Allen, much hated by Elizabeth for his zeal and affection to the Spaniards, whom the King of Spain often consulted on the affairs of England, and had given him a bishopric in Flan-

ders, that he might be near England, to receive the intelligence that was continually sent him by his catholic friends, When he had seen the proclamation against Carr, and knew him to be a catholic, not suspecting there was any finesse in it, he wrote him several letters to Rome, exhorting him to perseverance; and believing much in Carr's sincerity and integrity, told him of the speedy prospect there was of a change in the affairs of England, with whatever else he knew; all these advices were directly sent home to the Queen. Being now sensible of the Pope's hatred and aversion of the Spaniards, and that it was not only his opinion, but desire, that their overgrown power should be curbed and restrained, and which he took little pains to conceal; for when Carr acquainted him with the treaty which her majesty had concluded with the United States, and her resolution of sending over the Earl of Leicester, as general, with a large body of troops to their assistance, he could not help smiling; and soon after the cardinal, his nephew, asked him, "Whether the Earl of Leicester was embarked?"

The cardinal's picture which the Queen had desired, Carr one day mentioned to the Pope himself, and said, "That the Earl of Essex, his great friend and patron, had made his peace at home, and that the Queen, having had the good fortune to procure a picture of his holiness, had given it a place in her cabinet among her most valuable jewels; desiring the Earl to get her one at any rate of his nephew, the Cardinal Montalto." The Pope said, "He wished to God the sight of his picture might make a convert of her, and then he would send his nephew himself as *legate a latere*. A few days after, the cardinal gave him one by the Pope's order, of great value, with his name, Alexander Peretti, wrote round it; for which the Queen presented him with a large crucifix of gold, set with jewels.

By how many strange ways are the dispositions of princes discovered? By what secret means do politicians discover the ends of courts and act upon them? Such were the then statesmen and princes in Europe. Henry the fourth and Sully.—Pope Sixtus himself. —Elizabeth, Essex, Leicester, &c. &c.



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## IMPROMPTU,

*On hearing of the sudden decease of an intimate friend of the writer.*

**W**HAT art thou, Death, grim monster! that the soul

With dread instinctive shrinks from thy approach?

What art thou, save the minister of health and joy?

Thou lead'st the soul with dark mysterious hand,

Through shades obscure and sickening to the sense,

Thou lead'st through paths inexplicably drear,

To smiling scenes and realms of endless light:

If such thy task, why draw we back the hand,

And why recoils the soul upon herself?

Thou balm to sickness—friend to poverty!

I hail thy presence with a lover's joy!

Thy office is but short, thou takest in charge

Th' immortal spirit, and in firm security

Presents it at the glorious tribunal

Of Love and Mercy—God's eternal court.

Thou art at best, or worst, a messenger

Of his omniscient will, and from him comest

With ticket of admission to the fields

Of beauty and perpetual joy and peace;

Thou only comest with mandate high to take

That spark eternal, portion of himself,

Which he for our behest has kindly lent;

Why dread we then his friendly aid, and fear

To trust ourselves with God's immediate

Messenger a-while, without whose aid

Our emanation from the source of light

Would wander in a dark unknown for ever?

For flesh is mortal, and mortality

Must perish, while the soul instinctive flies

To realms eternal, where beams of glory

Ever shall illumine the vast expanse,

Where angels sing, and million saints adore,

In one harmonious symphony of praise:

Where hallelujahs echoing from afar,

Proclaim Emanuel's blissful reign of love!

## SONNETS,

## TO PATIENCE.

**D**ESCEND, meek Patience, delegate of heaven,

And with thee bring such balsam on thy wing,

That e'en the wretch, by sad Misfortune driven,

Shall bear with fortitude her keenest sting;

That he, beneath whose eye has seldom thriven

The ever-cheering balm Hygeia brings,  
Shall meet with firmness (when thine aid is given,)

The weakening ill that from affliction springs.

Oh heav'n-born Patience! search those drear recesses

Where many a son of ling'ring sickness winds,

And with thy solace lighten the distresses,  
Beneath whose weight th' unhappy suff'rer bends;

Oh! cheer th' impatient soul when aught oppresses,

That knows no hope but what thy bounty lends!

WM. TAYLOR.

**R**EFLECTION musing on far distant years,  
Ere flatt'ring Love the youthful heart beguil'd,

Or manhood's passions turbulently wild  
O'erpow'rs the strength of Reason's wise compeers,

Views with content the charm bless'd Hope endear'd,

And fondly strives to trace each feature mild

That mark'd the actions of the guileless child,

Who Virtue, Truth, and Innocence, rever'd;  
Yet, ah! how seldom 'midst the num'rous throng

Of rising youths that crowd life's busy stage,

Is young Experience found to vie with age,  
And claim those virtues ever bright and strong,

That shine conspicuous in the poet's song,

That charm the senses and the hearts engage.

W. TAYLOR.

## BETH-GELERT,

OR, THE GRAVE OF THE GREYHOUND.\*

**T**HE spearmen heard the bugle sound,

And cheerly smil'd the morn,

And many a brach, and many a hound,

Obey'd Llewelyn's horn.

And still he blew a louder blast,

And gave a lustier cheer,

"Come, Gêlert, come, we'rt never last,

Llewelyn's horn to hear.

\* The story of this ballad is traditionary in a village at the foot of Snowdon, where Llewelyn the Great had a house. The Greyhound, named Gêlert, was given to him by his father-in-law King John, in the year 1205; and the place to this day is called Beth-Gêlert, or the Grave of Gêlert.

Oh!

Oh where does faithful Gêlert roam,  
The flow'r of all his race?  
So true, so brave; a lamb at home,  
A lion in the chace!"

'Twas only at Llewelyn's board  
The faithful Gêlert fed;  
He watch'd, he serv'd, he cheer'd, his lord,  
And sentinel'd his bed.

In sooth he was a peerless hound,  
The gift of royal John;  
But now no Gêlert could be found,  
And all the chace rode on.

And now, as o'er the rocks and dells  
The gallant chidings rise,  
All Snowdon's craggy chaos yells  
The many-mingled cries!

That day Llewelyn little lov'd  
The chace of hart or hare,  
And scant and small the booty prov'd,  
For Gêlert was not there.

Unpleas'd Llewelyn homeward hied;  
When near the portal seat,  
His truant Gêlert he espied  
Bounding his lord to greet.

But when he gain'd his castle door,  
Aghast the chieftain stood;  
The hound all o'er was smear'd with gore,  
His lips, his fangs, ran blood.

Llewelyn gaz'd with fierce surprize,  
Unus'd such looks to meet,  
His fav'rite check'd his joyful guise,  
And crouch'd and lick'd his feet.

Onward in haste Llewelyn past,  
And on went Gêlert too,  
And still, where'er his eyes he cast,  
Fresh blood-gouts shock'd his view.

O'erturn'd his infant's bed he found,  
With blood-stain'd covert rent;  
And all around the walls and ground  
With recent blood besprent.

He call'd his child—no voice replied;  
He search'd with terror wild;  
Blood, blood he found on ev'ry side,  
But no where found his child.

"Hell-hound! my child by thee's devour'd,"  
The frantic father cried:  
And to the hilt his vengeful sword  
He plung'd in Gêlert's side.

His suppliant looks as prone he fell,  
No pity could impart,  
But still his Gêlert's dying yell  
Pass'd heavy o'er his heart.

Arous'd by Gêlert's dying yell  
Some slumb'rer waken'd nigh:  
What words the parent's joy could tell  
To hear his infant's cry!

Conceal'd beneath a tumbled heap,  
His hurried search had miss'd:  
All glowing from his rosy sleep,  
The cherub boy he kiss'd.

Nor scath had he, nor harm, nor dread,  
But the same couch beneath  
Lay a gaunt wolf, all torn and dead,  
Tremendous still in death.

Ah, what was then Llewelyn's pain!  
For now the truth was clear,  
His gallant hound the wolf had slain,  
To save Llewelyn's heir.

Vain, vain was all Llewelyn's woe:  
"Best of thy kind, adieu!  
The frantic blow which laid thee low,  
This heart shall ever rue."

And now a gallant tomb they raise,  
With costly sculpture deck't;  
And marbles storied with his praise,  
Poor Gêlert's bones protect.

There never could the spearman pass,  
Or forester, unmov'd;  
There oft the tear-besprinkled grass  
Llewelyn's sorrow prov'd.

And there he hung his horn and spear,  
And there, as evening fell,  
In fancy's ear he oft would hear  
Poor Gêlert's dying yell.

And till great Snowdon's rocks grow old,  
And cease the storm to brave,  
The consecrated spot shall hold  
The name of "Gêlert's Grave."

*Dôlymelynlyn, August 11, 1800.*

#### THE IRISH HARPING BOY.

ONE clear night in autumn, when Cynthia's  
bright vest

O'er the surge-heaving waters of Shannon  
gleam'd pale,

Young Phelim sat down on the cold banks to  
rest,

And thus to his rude harp attun'd his sad  
tale:

"Ah now hapless Phelim, tir'd, hungry, and  
poor,

Where, where shall thy footsteps a resting-  
place find,

Doom'd to wander alone, misery's pangs to  
endure,

Neglected by heaven and scorn'd by man-  
kind?

Once on those blue mountains when I was a  
child,

I bounded for joy and was proud of my lot,  
For there dwelt my father, the lord of the  
wild,

With his wide-wandering flock and his clod-  
roofed cot.

I liv'd with him alone, for my mother was  
dead,

He taught my weak hands his long crook  
soon to hold,

To collect the white sheep when too far they  
were spread,

And at evening to drive them into the  
warm fold.

He



He taught me to play on the harp and to  
sing  
The delights of my country, of Erin the  
green;

O then how my soul on young rapture's bold  
wing  
Soar'd aloft, like the lark in life's morning  
serene!

But ah me! a far softer and lovelier theme  
Soon rais'd from my youth a new ditty of  
praise,  
Fair Shilah inwapt me in love's blissful  
dream,  
My harp rung for her and for her flow'd  
my lays.

She liv'd in a cottage, a neighbour to our's;  
Ne'er, ne'er, have I seen such a beautiful  
maid;  
She seem'd in her bloom, like the rose of  
May's bowers;—  
(Yes, my tears stream away, for that bloom  
was to fade.)

We lov'd, and oft sitting beneath a tall rock  
That afar o'er the valley its deep shadow  
flung,  
Whilst around us was gaily disporting the  
flock,  
On her bosom reclining my love-tale I  
sung.

But alas! my dear father, enfeebled and old  
Grew sick and at last went away to the  
grave;

To pay the physician, the flock was all sold,  
Nor aught but my harp was I able to save.

Afar from my Shilah I then had to roam,  
An orphan unheeded, despised, alone;  
I have sung, I have wept, I have ask'd for a  
home,  
But spurn'd from each door I was answer'd,  
'Begone.'

To revisit my Shilah I went th' other day  
In hopes that her love would some balsam  
impart,

But alas! I was shown the cold earth where  
she lay,  
And was told that my sorrows had broken  
her heart.

Ah! now hapless Phelim, fir'd, hungry, and  
poor,

Where, where shall thy footsteps a resting-  
place find,  
Doom'd to wander alone, misery's pangs to  
endure,  
Neglected by heaven and scorn'd by man-  
kind?

Swift o'er my bare head the chill night-  
breezes sweep,  
And silence and rest all around me are  
spread;

Whilst every one else reclines couched in  
sleep—  
Ah! why hast thou, Phelim, no slumbering  
bed?

I will go to the grave; yes, my harp, this  
weak lay  
Is the last that shall tell the sad tale of my  
woes;

On thy music- I feel that my soul steals  
away,  
And death hushes my life's stormy tide to  
repose.

I faint:—O my only companion, farewell!  
This night whilst I lie by the Shannon's  
pale surge,  
O'er my corpse let thy strings 'mid the gale's  
frequent swell  
Pour in soft solemn murmers my funeral  
dirge."

Mirfield.

J. C.

#### ON HEARING THE CÆOLIAN HARP AT MID- NIGHT.

ANGELS of the night, who keep  
Guardian vigils round her bed,  
Is it ye that o'er her sleep,  
These mellifluous concords spread?  
Say—on music such as this  
Do you waft her dreams of bliss?

Yes! around the couch of night,  
Sporting viewless in her ray,  
Drest in robes of starry light,  
Ye the harp of Cæol play;  
Sailing on the breeze's wings,  
O'er its wildly trembling strings.

J. C.

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly  
solicited, and will always command early notice.

MR. JOHN BRADLEY'S (OLD SWINFORD,  
STAFFORD), for a new Method of making  
Gun Skelps.

THIS invention consists in the manu-  
facturing of iron skelps for making  
barrels for fire-arms, wholly and entirely  
by rollers instead of by forge-hammers,  
which is the present mode of making  
MONTHLY MAG, No. 216.

them. For this purpose Mr. Bradley  
takes a pair of rollers about fifteen  
inches in diameter, which have been pre-  
viously drilled and turned with four  
grooves, requisite for manufacturing the  
sort of skelps required, and fixes them  
in such a frame as is generally used in  
working rollers. He then takes a bar

G

of

of iron cut to the proper weight, as wide as the breech-end of the skelp required, which is heated in an air furnace, to what is called a welding heat, and puts it in the first instance through a groove in the roller. By this process the groove is cut or hollowed out in such a manner as to give out or produce the bar or piece of iron four inches wide at one end, and, by a gradual diminution, two inches and a half at the other. The bar must then be passed successively through three grooves formed similar to each other in principle, but cut in such a manner, as, after being passed through each of them, gradually to bring the skelp to its proper form and size. These grooves are turned and chipped in such a manner as to make the bar or piece of iron after it has passed through them, and is become a skelp, four inches and one-eighth wide at the breech, and three-eighths of an inch thick, and three inches and one-eighth wide, and barely three-sixteenths of an inch thick at the other end. The edges are made thinner than the middle, which is left, as the welders term it, thick on the back: and, being in every respect of the proper dimensions for finished skelps, they are thus produced by the rollers only, without the aid of hammers, shears, cutters, or any other machinery or implement whatever.

The advantages, stated by the patentee, of this invention, over the common mode, is, that the barrels made from them turn very sound and clear, and are free from flaws: when welded they grind and bore much clearer than hammered ones. The pure metallic particles being compressed by the rollers both edge-ways and flat-ways at the same time, cohere more closely together; nor are the skelps liable to reins or flaws as those are which are edged up in a less hot state under a forge-hammer. Barrels from these skelps will stand a much stronger proof than those from forged ones.

*SIR ISAAC COFFINS' for a new Invention of a perpetual Oven for Baking Bread.*

It is called a perpetual oven, because the operation of baking may be continued for any length of time uninterruptedly. It is best of an oblong form, and may be constructed of brick, stone, iron, or any other proper and convenient material for the construction of ovens. A chamber in which the bread is baked, extends from end to end of the oven, and is open at both ends. The chamber is heated by means of flues, one of

which passes under the bottom, and the other over its top. These flues proceed from two fire-places or grates below, one of which is situated on each end of the oven, and are of such forms and dimensions as are in proportion to the heat required and the nature of the fuel used. The heat ascends from one of these fire-places, through proper openings, into a flue under the floor of the chamber to be heated, which extends the length and width of it, so that the heat spreads underneath the whole floor of the chamber, from the end where the fire-place is to the other, where it or part of it ascends with the smoke into a flue, carried immediately under the top of the oven, by which it is conveyed to a chimney at the end where the fire-places are, and there passes off. The heat of the other ascends into a flue immediately above the roof of the heated chamber, extending also the whole length and width of it, so that, after heating the said upper, floor or ceiling of the chamber, the smoke ascends, and returns along the same highest flue to the chimney with the smoke of the other fire-place. For the more equal diffusion of the heat in the flues immediately below and above the heated chamber, pieces of cylindric or square bricks, stone, or metal, are placed in them at regular distances from each other, which may serve to support the floors above them. Near each end of the oven is a roller or cylinder of cast iron, or of wood cased with sheet iron, which is to be as long as the heated chamber is wide. Over these cylinders passes an endless web of wire-cloth, which traverses near the floor and returns below through the passage between the two fire-places; it is kept from rubbing on the floor of the chamber by iron friction-rollers. When this oven is used for baking, it is first brought to a sufficient heat by means of the fires above described, the biscuit or bread is then placed on the endless web of wire-cloth at the end farthest from the fires, and, by turning the cylinder or roller next the fire-place slowly, it passes on with the web into the heated chamber, and, by proportioning the slowness of the motion to the degree of heat which experience will soon teach, it will come out at the end where the fire-places are, sufficiently baked, and may then be taken off, or suffered to fall off. Fresh biscuits or bread must be continually laid on the wire-cloth as it enters, so that a regular and constant succession is kept up.

There



There is attached to this specification, a drawing, which represents an oven that is twenty feet long and four feet wide, all the parts of which are particularly described, with the proportions. In smaller ovens the endless web may be dispensed with, and the wire-cloth stretched upon a light iron frame of the length of the oven, which with the bread, &c. placed upon it, is pushed in at the end farthest from the fire, and gradually advanced to the other, at which it is gradually withdrawn. By this method of baking, time, fuel, and labour, are saved, and other advantages are attained which are likewise enumerated in the specification.

MR. RALPH WEDGWOOD'S (OXFORD-STREET, LONDON), *for a New Character for Language, Numbers, and Music, and the Method of applying the same.*

The archetype of the character may be any regular figure, as a square, round, triangle, &c. or it may be a combination of two or more such figures, but the patentee prefers one figure to a mixture of figures, because the parts of one figure are more than adequate to the wants of language, numbers, and music: and he prefers a square to the other figures. The different parts of this square figure are made to signify all the various letters of the alphabet, figures, notes, and points. In printing, three types are made use of, one of which will make a line equal to the whole side of the square figure, another making a line equal to one-half of the side of the square, to which is added a point, and another which makes a line equal to half the length of the side of the said square. We must refer to the specification for the particular shape and position of these three types, which are exhibited by drawings annexed to it, and for other particulars which cannot be explained without the aid of figures.

To instruct a person in writing this character, a frame of metal with square holes is used. The habit of making square characters is soon attained; and any writing performed by means of this rule has nearly the exactness of printing, and by its use all hand-writings are uniformly alike. For musical notes choice is made of the simple horizontal charac-

ter, which is printed or written on a stave of twelve coloured lines, each line represents a tone or semi-tone, and is sufficiently wide to receive the treble, tenor, and bass, parts on each line. The treble is put on the upper part of the line, the tenor in the middle, and the bass at the lowest part thereof. The keys or strings of such instruments as will admit of it, are made of a colour to correspond with the lines on the music paper.

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This is a beautifully-imagined little air; and derives so much addition of effect from the excellent arrangement of the accompaniments as to exhibit as much judgment as genius.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Use of New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested to be sent under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.*

*The Death of Lord Nelson, engraved by James Heath, Esq. A. R. A. from a Picture painted by Benjamin West, Esq. P. R. A. Published by and for the Painter and Engraver.*

IT is a painful duty to speak unfavorably of the failure of eminent men; but the greater their eminence, the more imperious does that duty become, that their influence over men of narrower comprehensions may be more easily counteracted. From any other master than West this might be considered a good picture; but from the painter of *Regulus*, *Agrippina*, *Christ Healing the Sick*, and *the Death of General Wolfe*, such glar-

ing anachronisms as are here displayed, cannot be excused, and hardly tolerated. Of the invention displayed in this picture it is enough to say, that, were the manner of this great hero's death a matter of doubtful record as to accuracy, the design might be called grand, and worthy of the sublimity of the subject; but the very manner in which Mr. West has attempted to palliate his deviations from historical truth, in the catalogue of the exhibition in the Royal Academy, proves that he thought it necessary to explain the aberrations of his pencil by the operations of the more feeble pen, and is of itself



itself a proof of the failure of the painter in representing the simple fact of "the death of Nelson."

It has been often and truly said, that an historical picture is a silent drama, the fixed representation of one single action, a "one and indivisible" portion of a scene in the great drama of human life; and therefore the bringing together of so many persons, and circumstances acted on different spots, which the painter himself deems it expedient to illustrate with his pen, is an unpardonable incongruity in a painter of such rare merit and unequivocal eminence as Mr. West.

It is not too much to say, that, had Mr. West found it necessary to write such a commentary on the Death of General Wolfe, by introducing such episodes as he has in this picture, or by following any other mode than the unadorned and unshackled method of simple truth, both in unity of the action and fidelity of the costume, his fame would not have been enlarged as it has been by that picture.

Mr. West has been much praised for this bold act, and justly compared to Macklin and Kemble, the reformers of the costume of the drama; the united banishers of bag-wigs, silk-stockings, and modern court-dresses, from the ancient heroes of the stage; and of antique dresses from British heroes on the canvas. \*Barry's censure of a similar piece (either Mr. West's or Mr. Penny's Death of Wolfe, which is now in the picture-gallery of Oxford), by calling it "a coat and waistcoat piece," and his own nude representation of this heroic general's death, in "the style of the old masters," must be well remembered; but all Barry's eloquent writing in his own behalf, has not saved his picture from oblivion. Yet the undescribed and intelligible work of West needs no translation to assist the peruser:—it is a genuine and unadorned subject, that speaks all languages. The praise of the Death of General Wolfe is a silent condemnation of the Death of Nelson, and the followers in the school of West must be careful to avoid the double transactions of the last, which nothing but the talents and long-established fame of the great master can atone for; and doubly so to observe the opposite unity of fact and place in the other; and the united beauties of style, colouring, and composition, in both.

Deducting this single (intended) error, few other, and no glaring, faults can be

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found; the composition and grouping is good, the anatomical accuracy excellent, the portraits sufficiently accurate for the work, but not possessing all the traits of a professed portrait-painter. The colouring of the flesh is every where excellent, but the blues of the draperies are too sombre, and the scarlets too dingy.

The engraving by Heath (the elder) is a most charming specimen of the art; the lines are struck with the accuracy and brilliancy of a practised veteran, and add an additional wreath round the name of the engraver of so many excellent plates.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Charles Stothard, eldest son of Mr. J. Stothard, has just completed the first number of a work that is by all allowed to surpass even *Street* in correctness of etching, and will leave nothing to be desired of ancient monuments; giving all the minutiae of the armour, arms, ornaments, &c. of those fine recumbent figures of abbots, warriors, knights, their pages, and ladies, so justly admired in our cathedrals and old churches. The work will be in numbers, of twelve in each number, and coloured, when necessary, to decide the costume. It is hoped that, when the beauty of these fine monuments is a little better understood, an end will not only be put to the whitewashers' brush, now used by way of reviving them; but that some sensible people will set about taking off the ten or twenty coats of colour, with which most of these statues are loaded, so as to destroy all the foliage.

In the British Museum the prejudices of some of the trustees are daily making havoc among the Townley marbles; and it is painful to relate, that the fine group by Scopas of the Faun and Nymph, as well as its opposite neighbour, the Well-top, surrounded by groups of figures, both in a good Greek style, and equal to any thing in the collection, have lately been removed into the vaults, where they will be subject to every injury from smoke and neglect.

The Directors of the Liverpool Academy have advertised their intention of publishing annually an engraving of a subject in history, or landscape, to be selected from their exhibition; and, in conformity to this praiseworthy intention, have, for this year's plate, chosen Mr. Richter's much admired picture, called "A Picture of Youth;" and request any engravers, who may be desirous to execute this task, to send specimens of their

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skill to Mr. Richter, in Newman Street. This, with a similar intention announced by the British Institution, will tend much aid to the higher branch of engraving, and afford a happy prospect of future grandeur in the department of the fine arts.

Mr. Elmes's laborious undertaking, *the Dictionary of the Fine Arts and their Professors*, which contains an explanation of the terms in painting, sculpture, and architecture, and the various subordinate branches of art connected therewith, is in the press. This work will contain not only much original matter and the most valuable part of Millin's *Dictionnaire des beaux Arts*, but every other article, biographical and critical, that can contribute to render it a perfect Encyclopædia of the Fine Arts; a work which has been a great desideratum in the English language.

The parish of St. James, Westminster, are having a splendid painted-glass window executed for their parish-church, to be placed over the altar. The subject is the matchless picture of the transfiguration by Raffæle, a fine copy of which is in the possession of Sir Watkin William Wynne, who generously allows it to be copied for this purpose. The bishop of London, the rector of the parish, not only permits this brilliant ornament to be added to his church, but highly approves of it. This liberal-minded prelate is a striking contrast to the bigotted Terrick, to whose narrow-minded intolerance we owe the failure of that grand proposal, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Messrs. Barry, West, Mortimer, Signora Angelica Kauff-

man, and others, to gratuitously decorate the eight pannels in the piers under the dome with eight historical pictures, from the Life of St. Paul. The direction of this important work is judiciously submitted to the superintendence of the president West.

Bromley's engraving from Devis's *chef d'œuvre* of the Death of Lord Nelson in the cockpit of the Victory, is in a very forward and excellent state; and a late proof of it is to be seen at Messrs. Boydell's. Illness, a calamitous excuse for delay in an artist, has been the cause of the suspension of this work; but its forward state, and the improved health of the engraver, promise a speedy delivery to the subscribers.

A similar cause has occasioned a suspension of Mr. Tay's operations on his plate of the Prince Regent in his robes of the order of the garter, which were announced a short time since.

Crowds continue flocking to pay the grateful tribute of admiration to Mr. West's picture of Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple, in the British Gallery, Pall Mall; which may, without exaggeration, be ranked with the celebrated Communion of St. Jerome of Domenichino; the Crucifixion of Poussin; and other celebrated pictures of the same scale. This exhibition closed on the 20th ultimo.

Mr. Nolleken's statue of Mr. Pitt for the Senate-house, Cambridge, is in a state of forwardness nearly approaching completion; when it is before the public, the observations that arise on viewing it, will be submitted.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

**I**N a Report adopted by the Class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the French Institute, as well as that of the Fine Arts, March 13 and 18, 1809, relative to the Work of M. Chaladni, concerning the Theory of Sound, we are told that M. Chaladni, so early as 1787, published a memoir on this subject, in which he treated of the vibration of rods, both rectilinear and crooked, as well as of the sounds produced by them. In addition to this, he communicated a variety of new facts, relative to the vibrations of elastic surfaces.

His present work, under the title of *Acoustics*, contains remarks,

1. On the numerical connexions of the vibrations of sonorous bodies;
2. On the laws which regulate the different phenomena;
3. On the laws that govern the propagation of sound;

And 4. On the physiological branch of acoustics, in which the author examines whatsoever concerns the sensation of sound, as well as the organ of hearing, both in men and animals.

Sauveur, in 1713, proposed to regulate the tones of the harpsichord, and ascertain



tain the absolute number of vibrations, by a particular process; but the author of the present memoir has recurred to a still more ingenious one: this consists in the vibration given to a metallic circle, fixed at one of its extremities, of sufficient length to enable the spectator to count the oscillations. A similar attempt has been made, and communicated, by M. Paradisi, a member of the Institute, and director general of the public works in the kingdom of Italy; under the title of *Richerche sopra la vibrazione della lamina elastiche*.

#### FRENCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

At a period when our own agriculture is so justly estimated on the continent, it may be curious, and even instructive, to learn what is now doing in France relative to the same interesting subject.

A Report has lately been published relative to the Competition opened on the part of the Society of Agriculture of the department of the Seine, in order to disclose the meliorations which have taken place in the Rural Economy of France. We are told in the introduction, that the "first naturalists, the first geometricians, and the first astronomers, were only shepherds and labourers. The necessity of subsistence originally obliged man to study the three kingdoms of nature: it was in order to reap benefit from the soil that he learned to measure it; and this having led the cultivator to elevate his eyes towards the stars, the heavens, according to the expression of the poet of Agriculture\*, afforded him ample instruction:

"Le ciel un livre où la terre étonnée  
Lut en lettres de feu l'histoire de l'année."

"But the plough and the cart, after having altars raised to them in former ages, have, in modern times, been debased by servitude, and disgraced by prejudice. The plough-share has not made the same progress as the telescope and the compass. The higher branches of knowledge, which assumed with good reason the epithet of *transcendant*, perceiving agriculture to have descended from the rank of the sciences to that of a base trade†, seemed to disown their mother. Although still spoken of with honour, she was never encouraged; and of all the learned, the physicians alone

have heartily endeavoured her advancement.

"It was not until towards the middle of the eighteenth century, that agriculture was suffered to enter the Academy of Sciences. At length, rural economy and the veterinary art found an asylum in the National Institute of France. Columella and Vegetius have been placed by the side of Euclid and Archimedes. The art of Ceres, justly considered as the most essential, and indeed the first of all arts, has now obtained in France its academies and its temples. Paris is eager to acquit herself of the sacred debt which cities owe towards the country, and all seem convinced that the empire will discover an inexhaustible mine of strength, and of riches, in her furrows. What supports mankind, ought to be considered as the chief manufacture of the state!"

*Memoir of M. Marc.*—This chiefly respects the department of the *Haute-Saône*, and, in order to convey a proper idea of his subject, he has given:

1. Designs of the chief farming buildings, the common plough and roller, and of the dresses of the villagers.

2. Tables of rural affairs, chiefly with a view of comparing the population, the agriculture, and the products, of 1784 and 1805. This memoir obtained the prize for 1809, consisting of a gold medal valued at 500 francs, the honorary title of correspondent, and a copy of the volumes published by the society.

The labours of the other candidates are divided under the following heads:

1. Respecting artificial meadows;
2. The cultivation of the potatoe;
3. Plantations;
- And 4. Other meliorations.

We are told that French agriculture is still in want of three great improvements:

First, The abolition of fallows, and the breeding and fattening of more cattle, the means of which are afforded by artificial meadows.

Secondly, The subsistence of a numerous population, even in the least fertile soils; of this, the cultivation of potatoes has given a sure guarantee.

Thirdly, The restoration of the woods, which can only be achieved by means of nurseries and plantations.

*Artificial Meadows.*—We find under this head, that in 1789 there was not a single artificial meadow; and yet such has been the rapidity with which they have

\* Rosset Poème de l'Agriculture.

† L'art qui nourrit le monde est un méchant métier.—*Voltaire*.

have been introduced, that in 1808 there were no fewer than 390 in the department of the Upper Saône alone. In Champagne, until lately, clover, saint-foin, and lucern, were never heard of: in the department of Gard, white and green crops are recurred to alternately, and for this purpose artificial meadows are used instead of fallows. In the departments of Isère and Drome, the beneficial effects of artificial meadows have been obvious to every one, according to the account of the senator Count Dede-lay d'Agier, more especially since the introduction of plaster as a manure. Perrin-Dulac, sub-prefect of Sancerre, thus expresses himself on that subject: "I am not afraid to assert," says he, "that if a new Epimenides, after a sleep of forty years, were to cast his eyes on these countries, he would neither be able to recognise men or living creatures, or even the soil itself. Anterior to that epoch, there was no other manure than the dung of animals, no artificial meadows, no canals for the purpose of irrigation. The houses appertaining to the cultivators were so many huts, where the labourers mingled with their cattle, took shelter from the rigours of the season. The instruments for the purpose of agriculture were rough and unshapely, while their enormous weight was such, that animals badly fed were almost unable to drag them alone. One and sometimes two years of fallow generally succeeded to a harvest, which was far from being abundant. Few men of any information then resided in the country; and those whose education proved superior to that of the vulgar, would have been ashamed to inhabit it, or to employ their knowledge for its melioration. Since that period what an astonishing difference! By means of plaster, the most powerful mineral compost known at this period, the artificial meadows have become more abundant than the natural ones; the canals, for the purpose of watering the latter, carry fertility every where, or at least so far as they can be introduced; human excrements, employed in the cultivation of hemp, have augmented both the quantity and the quality. The country itself possesses a greater number of houses, and they too of a better quality, and more commodious in respect to their structure and arrangements; the animals are more vigorous, because better fed; the instruments of agriculture have become more

perfect, and fallows are no longer known. In short, men of distinguished talents preside over their own agricultural experiments, and instruct the people, by means of new processes directed to their proper objects, with equal care and economy.

"Such then is the difference between the ancient and present state of agriculture in the department of the Isère. This happy metamorphosis originated with the discovery made by M. Moyer, relative to the qualities of plaster employed as a manure.

"The numerous quarries with which Dauphiné abounds, will soon enable the principal proprietors to derive similar advantages; and the benefit resulting from the employment of their plaster, will soon surpass all their expectations. It is to the cultivation of artificial meadows in particular, that this compost ought to be applied; its effects in respect to them are such, indeed, that they may be considered as marvellous. The number of animals is every where augmented, in the express ratio of the quantity of fodder; and the necessary consequence of the increase of the former, is an abundance of manure, which is the true source of all the grand results of agriculture. It is certain that several communes at this day feed ten times as many animals as before the discovery of plaster. Thence we have an increase of both produce and population; an increase so great, that on looking back to the ancient calculations, one is tempted to doubt their authenticity, when compared with the new ones."

The next object that comes under the notice of the society is the potatoe, the introduction of which may be considered as the discovery of the "philosopher's stone" in agriculture. It was formerly considered as a poisonous vegetable in France, but is now treated there with as much respect, and even veneration, as the bread-fruit is in more southern climates.

*Cultivation of the Potato.*—In a long dissertation on the benefits derived from this branch of Agriculture, we are informed, that in the department of the Ardennes, "Since the year 1760, this admirable root is propagated with such assiduity, that some farmers produce more than one thousand bushels a-year. Before its introduction," adds the author, "the country was exposed to occasional famines, a scourge no longer known,



known, because the potato never totally fails."

In the department of Dordogne, an advantageous change in the rotation of crops has been produced. The Indian corn was tried and failed; but the potato remained unknown to, or at least untried by, a number of farmers, until the year 1735. The landed proprietors and the clergy had, within the last fifty years, introduced this root into the department of Sarthe, and it now serves as an excellent article either to commence with for the purpose of fattening of oxen, or to complete the fattening of hogs. Every farmer plants one-twelfth of his land with it.

Under the beneficent administration of the great Turgot, this valuable article of food was introduced into various departments of France, particularly the Haute-Vienne. "The lower orders of the people at first disdained the new resource, as a kind of nourishment below the dignity of human nature, and would never adopt it until after the intendant of the province of Limousin had used it daily at his own table. It was then at first used by the superior classes of citizens, and, in a short time, began no longer to be considered as the humiliating sign of the last degree of human misery. It has at length been recognized", we are informed, "that the use and cultivation of the potato is essentially connected with the public prosperity, whether it be considered as augmenting the means of subsistence, or affording a facility to the multiplication of the most useful animals. Its production is easy, because all exposures, as well as all climates, are suitable to it. There is no spot of earth, however arid, but which with a little labour and care may be rendered proper for its vegetation, although light soils are, in general, most suitable to it. Every body too is now well convinced, that the culture of the potato, however considerable it may be, will never encroach in any sensible degree on the mass of lands destined to the ordinary productions, because a small portion of territory will produce a large quantity of this root, it returning in general after the rate of fifty for one. In short it suffers but little from the intemperance of the seasons; and what renders it particularly recommendable, is the consideration that it increases the quantity and improves the milk, not only of nurses, but of all females whatsoever."

M. Louis Ordinaire, author of a *Memoir* on this subject, after observing that the potato thrives in every kind of soil, on the sandy mountains as well as those that are calcareous and argillaceous, in the vallies and on the rising grounds, allows that new lands are more favourable and better adapted for the purposes of rearing it, than any other. As to its qualities, we are told by him that it is both a strengthening and substantial food, conducive to the health, and admirably calculated to supply the place of other aliments. It may be consumed in a thousand different ways, and neither men nor animals are ever disgusted with it. In the fervour of his enthusiasm he exclaims as follows: "Honoured be those worthy agriculturists, who, by their example, their writings, their courageous intervention, have propagated the cultivation of such a precious vegetable in France! Accept our thanks most respectable Parmentier, you who have prognosticated all the advantages to be derived from the cultivation of the potato!"

About seventy years ago some specimens of this valuable edible were introduced into Alsace. It was at first cultivated merely as a rarity, but no one would make a trial on a large scale. The government, like all arbitrary ones, had immediately recourse to force, and the intendant commanded every village to plant a certain quantity of ground with it. So great on the other hand was the obstinacy of the inhabitants, that several mayors were punished for their neglect in enforcing this regulation. Such, however, has been the benefit of example, and such the effect arising from the propagation of knowledge, that writings, and verbal instructions have at length effected what authority was utterly unable to obtain. Every cottager now cultivates the potato, which constitutes his habitual nourishment; it is eaten both morning and evening in soup, and with milk; it supplies the place of bread, and it constitutes not only the nourishment of the poor, but even of their cattle. This has been chiefly effected by one\* member of the society of Agriculture, for the department of the Seine, after a struggle of half a century. It ought to be remarked, however, that in order to dress potatoes, fire becomes absolutely necessary; and that France is now menaced with the want of wood.

\* Parmentier.

*Of Plantations.*—France appears to have experienced an extraordinary reverse of fortune in this point of view, as, until of late, she possessed more woods than any other country perhaps in Europe. About thirty years since, the chain of hills in the Vosges, which limits that department to the west, was covered with immense forests. Both the rising grounds, and the plains, presented the appearance of one continual orchard, so numerous were the fruit-trees with which the country was covered. In addition to this abundance of wood, well calculated for fuel, and also for all the valuable purposes of ship-building, seemed to be ensured to remote posterity.

The rigorous winter of 1788, however, destroyed all the fruit-trees in the plain, and the forests were also affected by the same intense frost. Other causes augmented the disaster, such as the inconsiderate destruction of part of what remained, and the extraordinary increase of the cultivation of the vine, for which props of an extraordinary length and thickness were required. The misfortunes attendant on the revolution, together with the sale of the national domains, added to the ravages of the elements, so that the prediction of Colbert seemed about to be realised: "that France would some day be ruined from the want of fuel."

On the overthrow of the republican government, it was determined by authority to make new plantations every where in the department of the *Haut Rhin*; and, on hearing of this, all the communes rivalled each other, in point of zeal and alacrity. The prefect began with studding all the grounds in the neighbourhood of the highroads with clumps; and in the years 1805, 1806, 1807, and 1808 some hundreds of thousands of forest trees were committed to the earth. In order to replant the plain with fruit-trees, communal nurseries were every where established, with a view not only to furnish plants for present use, but also to make up for any losses that may be occasioned by the intemperance of future seasons.

"In addition to this," we are told that "there is a *prefectural nursery* at Colmar. Here the useful is united with the agreeable. An extent of ground amounting to six hectares, distributed with taste, presents alleys adorned with orange trees and flowers, which extend along the limits of the plots dedicated to the re-

ception of young fruit-trees, of the best kinds. One hundred thousand young plants, of every age and description, furnish constant resources, and a perpetual succession for those who wish either to supply the losses, or extend the limits, of their orchards. Since 1807, trees of different kinds, to the number 5,414, has been furnished, for the purpose of ornamenting the adjoining great roads. In addition to this, the garden in question, which is open for the public, contains a precious collection of exotic plants, and will in time become a school, admirably adapted to all the purposes of botany. A building of 150 feet in length, is destined to afford a retreat to the orange-trees, and other exotics, which cannot resist the rigours of our winters. On the front of this edifice, is inscribed the name of that \*princess, so dear to all the French, and whose virtues, and whose graces, would adorn the first throne in the universe. Botany is justly proud of such a distinguished protectress.

"All these labours, however, have not made the prefect omit any thing that can contribute to the first grand object of his life: the restoration of the national forests. By means of wise regulations, he has repressed those numerous abuses that had hitherto prevailed. The forest lands, lately usurped, have been restored, and fenced in, while young plants have been set with great care and attention, so as to repair the losses which have taken place; thus the hand of man has been used, to hasten the operations of nature."

In his replies to seventeen questions on the part of the Society of Agriculture, by M. Vidaillan, secretary to the Economical Society of Gers, the writer of this article boasts of the present state of agriculture in France, "of which Mr. Arthur Young wrote with such contempt, anterior to the revolution." But he asserts that rural affairs in general have attained a greater degree of perfection within the last twenty years than during many preceding centuries; that the farm-houses are solid and compact; that the stables and ox-stalls are healthy and commodious; that enclosures multiply fast; and that a large portion of the uncultivated land has been ploughed up. In the department of Gers fallows are beginning to be disused;

\* This, doubtless, alludes to the Ex-Empress Josephine, the former consort of Buonaparte.



domestic animals of all kinds have increased; while the race of sheep is greatly meliorated, and geese and ducks form a branch of lucrative speculation. In addition to this, manure of every kind has been increased greatly, and is distributed, not only in a better, but in a more abundant, manner. The corn is no longer subject to the blight, at least in so great a degree as formerly; the potato, unknown in that portion of the French empire twenty-five years before, is cultivated to an astonishing extent; the artificial grasses are now almost every where resorted to; the culture of the

vine and the distilling of brandies have both been carried to a great perfection; while no less than three thousand quintals of grape sirup have been produced in this department alone. All these improvements are attributed to the construction of roads and the liberty of commerce; the general result has been the conversion of an arid soil into a productive one. The population has increased in exact proportion to the sale of the various commodities, and the amount of the labors required for carrying them into effect.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE remarkable case of the Hon. ROBERT GROSVENOR of supposed small-pox after vaccination, having excited public alarm, it deserves explanation. In 1801 this young gentleman was vaccinated by Dr. Jenner, and in the month of May, 1811, he was attacked with febrile symptom, succeeded, on the third day, by an eruption, which had the appearance, in its early stage, of small pox. This eruption became confluent, and was accompanied with fever and delirium of such violence, as to indicate danger. On the eighth day the fever subsided, and the eruption took on the appearances of confluent variola. Facts, however, arose in the course of the disease, which shewed that its progress was much influenced, and its character modified, by the previous vaccination. A Report of the case is preparing, which may be expected to contain all the material facts. The other children of Earl Grosvenor had been vaccinated, and were, in consequence of this alarm, subjected to variolous inoculation; but were found to have been secured from its effects by the previous vaccination.

A marked instance of the re-appearance of small-pox twice in the same person, has just occurred in the case of the Rev. Mr. ROWLEY, son of Lady Rowley. About forty years ago Mr. Rowley, then a child, was inoculated for the small-pox, by Mr. Adair, surgeon general; and had a considerable eruption; but on the 5th of June last, he was seized with fever, and an eruption appeared on the third day: there were two hundred pustules

on the face, and the distemper proved a severe case of distinct small-pox.

Another instance of repeated small-pox after inoculation lately happened to Miss S. BOOTH, of Covent Garden Theatre. At five years of age this young lady was inoculated for small-pox. The progress of the arm was regular, she had considerable fever, and the whole of the appearances were of a nature to afford, it was believed, a perfect security from any future attack of the disease. On the 20th of June, she was seized with febrile symptoms, which proved the precursor of small-pox: on Sunday, the third day from the attack, pustules appeared on the forehead and scalp. The eruption spread to other parts of the frame, accompanied with sore throat. This eruption passed through the usual forms and stages of the disease, and constituted an undoubted case of renewed *variola*.

The resources with which nature is provided for distributing the vital fluid throughout the bodies of animals, when the principal trunks of arteries are destroyed, has been remarkably exemplified in experiments lately made by Mr. ASHLEY COOPER. That gentleman tied the *aorta descendens* of dogs, very near to the heart, in a way to stop the current of blood passing, by that vessel, to all the lower parts of the frame. The animals seemed to sustain no great inconvenience by this; the wounds soon healed, the health was not impaired, the secretions proceeded as usual, and the creatures remained active and lively. When they were destroyed after some weeks,

or

or months, for the purpose of ascertaining the changes that had happened, from the destruction of a part presumed to be so essential to life, the aorta was found obliterated where the ligature had been fixed, and the blood had been transmitted by the anastomosing branches.

A posthumous work of the late Mr. GRAVES, of Claverton, is announced, being a new translation from the Greek of the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus; with a Life, Notes, and a View of the Stoic Philosophy.

Mr. RING has in the press, a Treatise on the Gout, containing the Opinions of the most celebrated ancient and modern Physicians on that Disease, with observations on the *Eau Medicinale d'Husson*.

Mr. I. I. PARK is engaged on a History of the Parish of Hampstead, in Middlesex.

Mr. J. P. MALCOLM, F.S.A. will shortly publish a collection of Miscellaneous Anecdotes, illustrative of the Manners and Customs of Europe, in an octavo volume.

The very ingenious Lectures on Engraving, written by the late Mr. MEADOWS, and delivered at the Surrey Institution, will shortly be published for the benefit of his widow.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD, author of the Farmer's Boy, &c. will speedily publish The Banks of Wye, a poem.

Mr. D. M. CUMMIN, student of the Middle Temple, and translator of Aristotle's Dissertation on Rhetoric, is employed on a poem entitled the Battle of Clontarf. It embraces a most interesting portion of Irish history, and, from the distinction which the author obtained when at Trinity College, Dublin, high expectations are formed of the present performance.

Professor PLAYFAIR has in the press, a second edition, with additions and engravings, in a quarto volume, of Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth.

SIR SAMUEL EGERTON BRYDGES, announces, in 9 vols. 8vo. with the arms engraved on wood, by Branston, an edition of Collins' Peerage of England, with considerable improvements and corrections; and brought down to the present time.

An Improved Harmony of the Four Gospels, not omitting any chapter or verse therein contained, will speedily be published, having the most necessary old

references brought under the verses, and many new ones added; and in which the Feast of Tabernacles, shown in St. Luke's gospel, is proved to be the same as that treated of by St. John, by which several scriptural passages are more clearly elucidated than in any other former publication on the subject, by Mr. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Worksop.

Mr. JOHN SELL COTMAN, who lately published twenty-four beautiful etchings of some of the most distinguished remains of Saxon and Norman architecture in England, has in a state of great forwardness a series of etchings designed as an accompaniment to Bloomfield's History of Suffolk, which he intends to publish.

Mr. H. M. BROWNE, of Banbury, surgeon of the 3d regiment of Oxford Local Militia, will publish in a few days the Apothecary's Vade Mecum, or Critico-explanatory Companion to the New London Pharmacopæa. Mr. BROWNE is at present engaged on a work of considerable extent, (which is nearly ready for the press, entitled Speculations and New Opinions on the Effects and Utility of Counter Irritation, in a variety of serious diseases incident to the human frame, recommending at the same time a perfectly new mode of alleviating and curing many of the most inveterate complaints.

A continuation of the Consolations of Erin, a poem, by Charles Phillips, A.B. of the Middle Temple, author of the Loves of Celestine and St. Aubert, is preparing for the press.

Mrs. PLUNKET (late Miss GUNNING) has in the press, A Translation from the French of Madame de Montolieu's Sentimental Anecdotes.

Mr. Mc. HENRY, of Friday-street, has prepared for the press, and means to publish by subscription, a new and improved Grammar of the Spanish Language, designed for every class of learners, and especially for such as are their own instructors.

Speedily will be published, the second volume of a New Analysis of Chronology; in which an attempt is made to explain the history and antiquities of the nations recorded in the Scriptures, together with the prophecies relating to them, on principles tending to remove imperfection and discordance of preceding systems of chronology, by WILLIAM HALES, D.D. formerly professor of the Oriental Languages in the University of Dublin. The third volume is also in the press.

The



The Plays of JAMES SHIRLEY, now first collected with occasional notes, and a critical and biographical Memoir of the Author, are printing in six octavo volumes.

The Vision of Peirs Plowman is in the press, printed from MSS. of higher antiquity than any which have yet been collated, and forming a text entirely different from that of Crowley, together with a prefatory dissertation, paraphrase, glossary, and notes, by THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, D.D. F.S.A. &c.

Mr. OSMOND, of Piccadilly, has adopted a plan of bruising oats for the food of horses. It is ascertained from experience, in feeding horses with oats in a bruised state, that seven bushels of oats bruised are equal in nutriment to eight bushels whole; he recommends, therefore, that horse forage be composed of 35lb. of bruised oats and 7lb. of hay chaff, with some beans split, as occasion may require, making together 42lb. of food. He charges 2s. 6d. for bruising the oats, while he adds one-eighth to their value. This practice is so rational that it deserves attention and patronage.

Mr. J. A. STUMPF, of Great Portland-street, Mary-le-bone, has just completed his scientific improvements of the Pedal Harp, by which a brilliancy of tone is produced hitherto unequalled. By an important alteration in the mechanical construction it is rendered less liable to derangement than the patent Harp of Erard, of which it professes to be an improvement.

Mr. LAWRENCE relates, in the British Farmer's Magazine, an instance of a young woman being nearly destroyed by the trituration of a medicine in a brass mortar; and another of a poor boy being severely wounded by having an old gun put into his hands to scare birds. He mentions also the introduction of rosin, or some other material, into soap, as having a deleterious effect on the hands and arms in washing.

Captain MANBY has insured the certainty of his guns being fired to the relief of ships in distress, when the severities of storm render it impossible to keep a match lighted, by using for this purpose hyper-oxymuriate of potash, which ignites by a smart blow.

It is enquired why glass might not be blown with bellows?—And why, in making white lead, might not a mask with glass eyes be worn by the workmen?

The late Lord COLVILLE, of Culross, left among his papers, a journal of the MONTHLY MAG, No. 216.

weather, in his own hand-writing, which has marked the state of the thermometer three times every day for fifty years last past.

Oil, very little, if at all, inferior to the best Italian, has been extracted in Jamaica from cotton-seed. Many proprietors of sea-side land in Jamaica have obtained great profit by the manufacture of barilla, or marine alkali. The kali plant is indigenous to the soil, and grows with the greatest luxuriance wild.

At Oxford, the Chancellor's prize compositions have been adjudged as follows:—Latin Essay, "*De Styli Ciceroniani in diversâ materie varietate.*" Mr. CHARLES BATHURST, B.A. of Ch. Ch. —English Essay, "Funeral and Sepulchral Honours." Mr. ATTFIELD, of Oriel College.—Latin verse, "*Herculaneum.*" Mr. HUGHES, of Oriel College. —Sir Roger Newdigate's prize: English verse, "The Parthenon." Mr. BURDON, of Oriel College.

#### RUSSIA.

The Society of Friends to Russian Literature, opened its sittings at Petersburg, on the 26th of March. It is composed of twenty-four members divided into four sections, each presided by one of the oldest members. The number of honorary members is at present thirty-four. The principal object of this institution is to accelerate the progress of Russian literature; to oppose and correct bad taste, even though favoured by distinguished talents; to purify the language, to banish foreign expressions and idioms, and to contribute to produce these effects by the publication of meritorious works. Every fourth month a journal of the proceedings of this society will be published.

#### DENMARK.

A Danish paper states that the dreadful whirlpool Maplestrom, situated to the westward of the coast of Lapland, has, within the last two years, increased its phenomenon. It now stands fifteen minutes every fifth hour. Vessels at the distance of eight or nine English miles are no longer safe, and its attractive force, when agitated by a storm, will even reach them, or the larger kind of animals at the distance of ten miles, and impetuously hurry them to certain destruction in the gulph. Two vessels bound from Norway to the Vigten Islands, having been driven last summer within nine miles of the Maplestrom, and imagining themselves secure, as its operation

I

was

was thought to be confined to six miles, were on a sudden carried away by the torrent, and with their crews entirely lost.

#### HOLLAND.

The Dutch booksellers, printers, type-founders, and press-makers, are by a late decree, published at Amsterdam, to have their names and residence registered.

#### GERMANY.

A remarkable literary prodigy is now at the University of Gottingen, in the person of a boy, ten years and a half old, who understands the languages, history, geography, and literature, ancient and modern, and who, at the age of eight years, possessed, besides his mother-tongue, Greek, Latin, French, English, and Italian, to such a degree of perfection, that he could not only translate currently the *Eneid* of Virgil, and the *Iliad* of Homer, but could, beside, speak, with an astonishing facility, all the living languages just mentioned.

HERTZ HAMBURG, a learned Jew, has composed, by command of the Emperor Francis, a book of Morals peculiarly appropriated to the Jewish nation, and in this work the maxims of sound philosophy are supported by passages from the Old Testament.

#### ITALY.

The ancient city of Veii, as is known, was taken by the Romans, in the year of Rome 360; it was repeopled, and afterwards embellished by the emperors. M. GIORGI, an agriculturist, and owner of the soil, having discovered in February last, at twelve feet deep in the earth, a number of columns, employed thirty workmen to prosecute his researches. He has lately found the most beautiful statue of Tiberius known; of heroic size, sitting: the head resembles the medals perfectly; and is sublime both in execution and expression: the arms, the knees, the hair, the drapery, are excellent. It is of Greek marble, and the work of a Greek artist. A fine bust, supposed to be of Lepidus; a Phrygian slave, a caryatides; a beautiful head of Flora; the lower part of a figure of a priestess, the drapery in the highest style, other fragments, an immense dolium, many capitals of columns, &c. were found at the same time.

It has been said that Carlo Maratti was the last Roman painter, but this fact will be now denied, as it is reserved for the Chevalier Vincenzo Cammucini to wipe away such a reproach from his native country. He began to distinguish

himself by grand sketches and copies in oil, of the works of Raphael, particularly the *Descent to the Tomb of Christ*, which is in the Borghese palace. But it is the picture of the *Murder of Virginia*, which has obtained for him the reputation of a composer, a designer, and a painter, capable of the greatest undertakings. A noble distribution, great expression and variety in the characters, the alternation of life and repose, the play of the passions, in addition to a strong impression produced by the subject, all combined to constitute the merits of a picture, by which Cammucini has acquired the reputation of a great painter. Encouraged by the success of his work, he has commenced another, entitled "*The Death of Cæsar*," serving as a companion to the former, and, as some think, will surpass it. His first work was an altar-piece, representing St. Thomas.

#### FRANCE.

On the 15th of May, at half past eight o'clock in the evening, a luminous meteor was seen at Paris: the sky was serene and the atmosphere was very calm. This meteor, which appeared to be at a considerable height, lasted several minutes. It balanced itself in all directions in the air, and at length exploded, without any report or detonation. Nothing more than a smoke of vapour was perceived, which afterwards formed a cloud. It was seen also at Augsburg, at 37 minutes past 8 o'clock in the evening, at which time an indistinct noise was heard, which issued from a small black cloud, thick, globe-shaped, about half the diameter of the moon, and westward of a large stormy cloud. This globe divided itself at the height of an angle of 7 degrees 40 minutes; and was instantly followed by a luminous zig-zag in a southerly direction: another zig-zag still larger succeeded to the former, and pointing vertically, then shifted rapidly to the north under an angle of 2 degrees 30 minutes; but the light of this was paler than that of the former: it again resumed a vertical direction; and returned to the southward under an angle of 2 degrees, but very obscure. A black vapour seemed to issue from the globe and to lose itself in the atmosphere. This meteor was seen at 8 hours 37 min., and was visible to the naked eye till 8 hours 51 min.: with an achromatic telescope it was discernible to 8 hours 54 min. 44 seconds. The apparent height of this globe when it separated into parts was 13 degrees 55 min.: when it had lost its form



form, was 7 degrees 23 min.: the black vapour which seemed to issue from it was 4 minutes 36 seconds in dissipating itself. The duration of the beautiful effect of the light and the zig-zag in its most brilliant state was 13 minutes 13 seconds: the splendour continued to diminish from its first appearance.—On the same day, at a quarter past 8 o'clock in the evening, the same meteor phenomenon was observed at Lausanne, in the north-west region of the heavens. It was 45 degrees above the horizon. The weather was calm and serene. It was a kind of water spout, formed apparently of a thin cloud completely resplendent with light; the base of it something larger than the top, the whole length occupying a space of about 30 degrees. Its direction was at first vertical; but it afterwards bent itself insensibly into the figure of an S. This meteor rested perfectly stationary without any visible progressive motion; and without any perceptible noise whatever. It disappeared after having lasted about a quarter of an hour.

The population of the three new departments in the north is stated as being 1,118,964 persons, viz.

Mouths of the Elbe	-	-	373,284
—————Weser	-	-	329,862
—————Upper Ems	-	-	415,818

"GUYTON DE MORVEAU, says a late fugitive Tour in France, is one of the most extraordinary men of the age, both for the prodigious extent of his acquirements, and the versatility of his powers. His history is exceedingly curious. He was, before the revolution, attorney-general in the parliament of Dijon, and at the head of the bar in his native province. He was sent to the legislative assembly in 1789, and became, first the secretary, and then president, of that body in 1792. Here he distinguished himself as a financier, and as a most insatiable republican. In the convention, of which he was made a member, he co-operated zealously in all the views and atrocities of jacobinism, and voted for the death of the king with marked asperity. He afterwards acted as secretary to the convention, and as a member of the committee of public safety. He was sent by the convention to the army of the Moselle, to superintend the aerostatic expeditions, and at the battle of Fleurus was seen hovering over the French army in a balloon. He became subsequently a member of the council of five hundred, and was there conspicuous in the de-

partment of finance, and of inland navigation. He presented at the same time various and very able reports, on questions connected with the physical sciences and the arts. In 1800 he was appointed administrator of the mint, and director of the Polytechnic school, and in 1804 an officer of the legion of honour, &c. I saw him in 1807 as president of the first class of the Institute, and ranking among the leading chemists of that body. His works are voluminous, and comprise numerous essays upon natural philosophy, natural history, and chemistry; a copious treatise on practical and theoretic chemistry; a dictionary of the same science; several volumes of forensic speeches, and of discourses upon jurisprudence, and a collection of fugitive poems. All these possess uncommon excellence of their kind. The world owes to him the important discovery of the mode of purifying air by the evaporation of muriatic acid. Guyton is a very short man, with a sharp visage, and a most piercing eye. His elocution is sometimes brilliant, and always dignified, easy, and energetic.

The Georgics of M. DELILLE, in the course of a forty years' sale, have produced a fortune to a whole family, as not fewer than 200,000 copies are supposed to have been circulated; and the copy-right has at length been sold to Messrs. Michaud, of Paris, for 1000 guineas.

The members of the Society of Agriculture and Botany, in the city of Ghent, have an annual exhibition of flowers, plants, shrubs, and trees, in the month of June. At the last, which was uncommonly fine, Flora on this occasion, presented every thing beautiful in point of form, brilliant as to colours, and rare in respect to species. The amateurs too vied with the gardeners, who are generally supposed to be the best in all Belgium. The chief magistrates themselves did not disdain to send their contributions, for M. d'Hondetot, prefect of the department, and M. Pycke, mayor of the city, exhibited both plants and flowers, no less distinguished by their scarcity than by their beautiful colours. M. de Coulombier obtained the medal for a very fine plant in flower of the *Plumeria Rubra*, which comes originally from Jamaica, and which was consecrated by the friendship of Tournefort to P. Plumier, a minorite friar and learned botanist. The first *Accessit* was also bestowed on the same gentleman, for a charming plant from

from New Holland, the *Metrosideros Floribunda*. M. Pyn received the second accessit for his *Dais Cotinifolia*, a very fine tree from the Cape of Good Hope.

The Society of Agriculture, Arts, and Sciences, of the department of Eure, has offered a prize for the best poem on the following subject: "The re-establishment of the pyramid of Henry IV. in the plain of Ivry, by order of Napoleon." While first consul he surveyed the field of battle, and after examining minutely the positions of the two armies, he gave orders that the trophy erected there, and which had been destroyed during the course of the revolution, should be rebuilt. It is thus that the French emperor is desirous to satiate his vain countrymen with every thing that can tend to inspire them with a fondness for military glory: but he does not seem in the least desirous to remind them of their lost rights, or raise up any altars to violated liberty.

M. FELLEBERG has established "An Institute of Rural Economy," at Hossoyl, in the centre of the Cantons: the Landammann of Switzerland has sent commissioners to inspect this establishment, and they have delivered in a report, which has in its turn been criticised by M. Scheffold, a subject of the King of Wirtemberg. In fine, agriculture is at present studied and cultivated both on the continent and in our own island, with the utmost zeal and success.

M. RÖSLER, vicar to the minister of Hohentwiel, follows the method of education adopted with such success on the continent, by Pestalozzi. Mademoiselle Gnehm, one of his scholars, who is only fourteen years of age, merits particular attention. After consulting the table, which serves as a basis to the inventor of this method, she points out all the unknown numbers of all the mathematical equations, which are proposed to her verbally, and demonstrates the solution according to the table, with all imaginable facility. Such a happy disposition for study is equally evident in the accomplishment of drawing, as well as in every thing that concerns the languages and logic. The following question having been dictated to her: "Is it the duty of a scholar to esteem a respectable teacher?" She instantly gave the following answer, without making the least pause, or hesitation whatsoever: "Yes, for kindness ever merits a return." This accomplished

pupil has rendered herself so well acquainted with the new method, that she is now capable of attending to the instruction of others. M. Roesler himself, teaches this method, without any recompence whatsoever in return, to several school-masters of the catholic religion in his neighbourhood, and even a priest of the Jewish persuasion at Randegg. This circumstance produced an interview between M. Roesler and M. Levi, the head of the Jewish communion at the above-mentioned place, on the subject of M. de Pestalozze's plan, the result of which is, that M. Levi has given all the facilities in his power to the schoolmaster of his district; that, in addition to this, he maintains five Jewish children at his own expense, at Hohentwiel; and, finally, that Mademoiselle Gnehm is to reside with him next Easter, with a view of teaching the new method to his daughter-in-law, and also of giving instruction to his grand-children. Behold then, a minister of the Gospel, who forms masters for the schools of the Israelites, and a girl born of Christian parents, who gives instructions to a Jewish mother and her children!

M. HUMBOLDT has established a new theory of the earth. This has been supported and upheld by the discoveries of M. le D. Ebel, in his work "*Sur la Structure de la Terre dans les Alpes*," which contains many novel ideas on the subject of geology. According to him, *granite* does not form the nucleus of the surface of the earth; but, on the contrary, it is to be found in layers, as well as the other integral substances of the mountains. These layers of stone, with which the mountains abound, are now supposed to have been formed by crystallization, in the sea of Chaos, and are to be found nearly in the same line, from Savoy to Hungary. The earth itself is supposed to be a prism of crystal, the points of which have been softened by the waves of the sea. The geologists of Germany appear displeased to abandon their old theories, in favour of the new ones recently introduced.

#### AMERICA.

A botanical garden on an extensive scale has been established, as public property, at Elgin, in the State of New York, by the persevering and public-spirited exertions of Dr. HOSACK, Professor of Botany and Materia Medica, at Columbia College.

REPORT



## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of June to the 20th of July.*

THE writer of this article has very lately met with a case of complete hysteria in a male subject. By some medical writers and professors of high authority it has been asserted, that this disease never occurs except in the female sex; which, indeed, the etymology of its title would imply. But the instance, just mentioned, is not the first which has fallen under the Reporter's notice, of a man being affected at one time, with every individual in the combination of symptoms which compose the nosological definition of hysteria. In the cases referred to, the globus hystericus for example, or the sense as it were of a ball rising up into the throat, so as to threaten suffocation, together with some other discriminating peculiarities of this mode of convulsive attack, was distinctly observable. At the same time it is worthy of remark, that, in these cases, there was an appearance of approximation towards the feminine character, in the complexion and voice, as well as in the moral temper and disposition.

A person, by whom the Reporter has been lately consulted, complained principally of an invincible indolence and languor. She seemed incapable almost of voluntary motion. This incapacity had been confirmed by authority and indulgence. She had been told by a complaisant physician, that any thing like exertion would be *poison* to her, and she had reposed under the shelter of that opinion. Rare indeed are the victims to *this* poison, which, in almost every instance of human evil or affliction, ought rather to be regarded as the most powerful antidote or prophylactic! To a patient, however, whose malady is lassitude, exertion should be at first prescribed only in very *small doses*. He would be apt to sink under an even ordinary task of exercise, and might by that means be discouraged from further attempts at activity.

The Reporter has, on several recent occasions, had the pleasure of dissipating, by the declaration of his opinion, an ill-founded anxiety with regard to the nature

and probable result of a complaint, which, although in some measure pulmonary, was not radically or irreparably so. The importance of a cough is, for the most part, to be appreciated by the strength of the patient, and the state of his circulation. Where neither is much affected, danger is little to be apprehended. But, when a cough of any continuance has been attended by great and daily increasing debility, together with a very quick and almost *inarticulate* pulse, seldom will the event be found to justify any favourable anticipation.

A remarkable example has, within these few days, occurred to the notice of the Reporter, of an unfortunate being, affected with hepatic, or rather dyspeptic symptoms, who was falling a martyr to a mercurial course; a course which was persisted in with a perseverance undaunted by the depredation which it glaringly produced. Mercury is the fashionable physic of the day; but, perhaps, it would be less indiscriminately and less fearlessly had recourse to, if sufficient attention were bestowed not only upon its more immediate and apparent, but also upon its ultimate, and although less obvious, no less real, operation upon the human fabric. In the treatment of any malady, our object ought to be not merely to remove it, but to do so at as little expence as possible to the stamina of the patient. In too rudely eradicating a disease, there is danger of tearing up a part of the constitution along with it. In defeating and expelling the enemy, we should be careful not unnecessarily to injure or lay waste the ground which he had occupied. One of the most important circumstances that distinguish the honourable and reasoning practitioner from the empiric is, that the former, in his endeavours to rectify an accidental derangement, pays, at the same time, due respect to the permanent interests and resources of the frame.

J. REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,*

*July 25, 1811.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 15th of June and the 15th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N.B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London; and in Country Bankruptcies at the residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 171.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

**A**BERNETHY, J. Francis street, Broker. (Wadson and Co.)  
**Adams B. and E. Adams**, Bucklehard, ship builders. (H. Hurd)  
**Adams E.** Rafflesplace, shopkeeper. (Ba field and Co.)  
**Adams T. and Moffet**, T. Bristol, merchants. (Clarke)  
**Allen R.** Manchester, grocer. (Edge)  
**Ashworth J.** Brown street, grocer. (Willett and Co.)  
**Ayre B.** Leicester, carrier. (Freer)  
**Bath J.** Cirencester, watch maker. (Whately)  
**Banks J.** Canterbury square. (H. Bennett)  
**Bailey J. and R. Salford**, silk manufacturers. (Ellis)  
**Barner S.** Moorfields, victualler. (Harris)  
**Bailey R.** Swinburn lane, merchant. (Gregory)  
**Berg, E. A. St. Paul's church yard**, merchant. (Oakley)  
**Becket, London**, lighterman. (Palmer and Co.)  
**Bel G.** Cross lane, wine merchant. (Druce)  
**Bennett W.** Merton, calico printer. (Parther and Son)  
**Birrell F.** Upper Baker street, builder. (Gude)  
**Bowden S.** Lukeard, mercer. (Collett)  
**Bowen H.** Harrow, apothecary. (Macdougall and Co.)  
**Bourne H. B.** Walthamstow, insurance broker. (Wadson and Co.)  
**Boys S.** Brighthelmton, clothier. (Carr. Leeds)  
**Bold S.** Great Wild street, coach smith. (Williamson and Co.)  
**Bridson S. and J.** Manchester, grocers. (Ford)  
**Brook W. and B. Le Mellier**, Warrford court. (Willis and Co.)  
**Bridge W.** Liverpool, soap boiler. (Griffith and Co.)  
**Callant T.** Little Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Windle)  
**Carter J.** Stratford upon Aven, victualler. (Collison)  
**Chapman T.** East Bedford, ironer. (Mason and Co.)  
**Clayton T.** Manchester, grocer. (Robinson)  
**Clifton T.** Sam Common, dealer. (Jones)  
**Cooper J.** Waltham green, stage coach maker. (J. Brown)  
**Coat S. R.** Falfgrave, House maker. (Briarey, Scarborough)  
**Cole W.** Paradise row, victualler. (Sherwood, Southward)  
**Damm J.** Threadneedle street, merchant. (Rogers and Son)  
**Darke W.** Birmingham, bookbinder. (Lowe)  
**Blake, J.** Tewkesbury, linen draper. (Hughes)  
**Dutton G.** Dobbin, cloth manufacturer. (P. Hurd)  
**Dyer S.** Newbury, mailer. (Greenwell)  
**Dunshaw Mark** Bunley victualler. (Yates)  
**Ewart J.** White Lion court, merchant. (Castle)  
**Ewart John**, Cross lane, wine merchant. (Druce)  
**Farnow J.** Great Scotland yard, coal merchant. (Ludlow)  
**Farr E.** Crawford street, victualler. (Va dercom and Co.)  
**Gane F.** Frome, victualler. (Netherfield and Co.)  
**Gent J.** Waltham, watch maker. (Willson)  
**Georges H.** Liverpool, merchant. (Bird)  
**Glass W. J.** Size lane, merchant. (Crowder and Co.)  
**Goodwin J.** Ray street, baker. (Humphreys)  
**Gould H.** Sud. St. K. skinner. (F. Okey, Gloucester)  
**Goodridge H.** Bath, ironmonger. (Highmoor)  
**Goodwin R.** Goulditch Meis, hawker. (Killmister and Co.)  
**Groom T.** Bermondsey new road, fellmonger. (Fowler)  
**Grimshaw Cooper J.** Newington, wire worker. (Fry)  
**Grimsey J.** Aldgate, die sinker. (Me edith)  
**Gregory E.** Pickington, dealer. (Walker, Manchester)  
**Grimme E.** Stockport, machine maker. (Windle)  
**Greenwood G.** Dewsbury, manufacturer. (Robinson, Wakefield)  
**Geacres J. junior**, Copthall court, insurance broker. (Blunt and Co.)  
**Eyler E.** Upton place, builder. (Stratton and Co.)  
**Hankin B.** Great Scotland yard, wine merchant. (Becket and Co.)  
**Hathaway E.** Walfal, grocer. (Baxter and Co.)  
**Harrison J.** Liverpool, cow keeper. (Dalton and Co.)  
**Holts W.** Bolton, curer. (Hopkin)  
**Harvey A. T.** St. Martin's lane, bricklayer. (Eulton)  
**Hague W.** Wigan, innkeeper. (Gaskell)  
**Hewitt J.** Bolton le Moors, money scrivener. (Croft and Co.)  
**Hill W. and Hinde, A.** Wood street, silk manufacturers. (Mason and Co.)  
**Hillier R.** Oakham, draper. (Smart)  
**Hicks R.** Birmingham, joiner. (Burish)  
**Hicks J.** New Bond street, milliner. (Connolly)  
**Hopkins C.** Gloucester, hatter. (Sarkow)  
**Horne C. and Finch, E.** Church court, wine and spirit merchants. (Lewley)  
**Howard E. sen.** Rivers, J. Howard, R. jun. and Howard, J. Mitcham, calico printers. (Marion, Newington)  
**Hoskins R.** Farnpool, tallow chandler. (Jones, Abercromby)  
**Humble J.** Felling, merchant. (Bainbridge, Newcastle upon Tyne)  
**Hunt R. and Ralphy, B.** Side lane, merchants. (Crowdie and Co.)

**Jackon H.** Red Lion street, stationer. (Clarkson)  
**Jackson J. jun.** Greenlaw mills, miller. (Turnton, Durham)  
**Lee S.** Great Scotland yard, coal merchant. (J. Robinson)  
**Jones W.** Liverpool. (Blackstock)  
**Jolly J. jun.** Vere street, carcase butcher. (Brown)  
**Inman T.** Bedale, wine merchant. (Morton, London)  
**Kendall H.** Rochester, draper. (Wiltshire and Co.)  
**Kirkpatrick J.** Liverpool merchant. (Orred and Co.)  
**King S.** West Lexham, money scrivener. (Bignold, Norwich)  
**Lake G.** Exeter, woollen draper. (Mortimer)  
**Lakin T. H.** Birmingham, hatter. (Tidma, Warwick)  
**Lee W.** Hythe, stationer. (North)  
**Lewis E.** New Bond street, haberdasher. (Maggall)  
**Le Brun, P. F.** Old Bond street, chemist. (Popkin)  
**Liveredre J.** Horton, cotton manufacturer. (Alexander, Halifax)  
**Lines Henry.** Eydon, grocer. (Kirby)  
**Lings J.** Sawley, coal dealer. (Greaves, Derby)  
**Lounds T.** Gutter lane, warehouseman. (Bourdillon and Co.)  
**Ludlow W. and Ludlow, J.** Bishops Cannings, colourmen. (Hayward)  
**Martin W.** Cardiff, corn factor. (Bleasdale and Co.)  
**Maiter T.** Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock)  
**Martin S.** Middlesbrough, victualler. (Jones)  
**Manning W.** Bolton, raw manufacturer. (Tuxford)  
**Mearburn H. jun.** Lloyd's coffee house, underwriter. (Raine)  
**Mitchell T.** Kingston upon Hull, chemist. (Galen Haire)  
**Mill T.** Whitby, innkeeper. (Brodrick)  
**Miller W.** West Teignmouth, victualler. (Bowring, Exeter)  
**Monk J. D.** Camden town, dealer and chapman. (Briggs)  
**Moff's J.** Rood lane, insurance broker. (Jacobs)  
**Mounsher W.** Carmarthen street, insurance broker. (Clarke)  
**Mosell J.** Compton, baker. (Morland, Abingdon)  
**Muggs J.** Hilberton, coal merchant. (Williams)  
**Noone A.** Stratford, fadler. (Loxley)  
**Olivant J.** Liverpool, broker. (Partington, Manchester)  
**Ofwin R.** Upper Norton street, insurance broker. (Reardon and Co.)  
**Owen J.** Manchester, boat builder. (M. J. Thompson)  
**Parry T.** Chester, tallow chandler. (Votts and Co.)  
**Parr T.** Thatcham. (Eyre)  
**Page A.** Stakenham brewer. (Bingham, jun. Norwich)  
**Parkinson T.** Liverpool, carrier. (Jackson)  
**Parlett W.** Hart street, apothecary. (Neild and Co.)  
**Palfgrave T.** Benett street, insurance broker. (Reardon and Co.)  
**Page T.** Newhaven, grocer. (T. Cooper and Co.)  
**Pelerin H. F.** Lloyd's coffee house, insurance broker. (Kaye and Co.)  
**Petty W.** Manchester, builder. (Farn)  
**Phillips G. jun.** Great Warner street, brass founder. (Gale and Son)  
**Pickering R.** Pickering, R. jun. Pickering, H. Leeds, bleachers. (Tottle and Co.)  
**Pollitt J.** Manchester, cotton spinner. (Nabb)  
**Porter W. M. and W.** Copthall court, merchants. (Gregson and Co.)  
**Poulton T.** Stoke upon Trent, potter. (Willis)  
**Pritchard P.** Elmstere, money scrivener. (J. Lee, Wern)  
**Pulsford H.** Berkeley street, wine merchant. (Richardson and Co.)  
**Render G. and S.** Leeds, linen drapers. (Scott)  
**Reed T.** Beer lane, victualler. (Beetham)  
**Rogers R.** Liverpool, merchant. (Dalton and Co.)  
**Robinson T. and Lawrence, N.** Liverpool, merchants and partners. (Woods)  
**Rugeley H.** St. Ives, draper. (Lyon)  
**Samuel J.** Tenderton, watch maker. (Howard and Co.)  
**Sabine W.** Gosport, grocer. (Shaw)  
**Scott W.** Mile end, dealer. (Dawes)  
**Scott G.** Houghton-le-spring, earthenware manufacturer. (Scruton, Durham)  
**Sharp R. S.** Great Yarmouth, chemist. (Bell)  
**Shepherd A.** Huddersfield, cloth dresser. (J. Battye)  
**Simmons T.** Leeds, brandy merchant. (Blackburn)  
**Smith J.** Manchester, book seller. (Willis and Co.)  
**Smith G.** Ken road, carpenter. (Hutton)  
**Smith R.** Old City chambers, merchant. (Kearsey and Co.)  
**Smith, J.** Bristol, carpenter. (B. and J. Bridges)  
**Stephens R. H.** Barnsley, fadler. (Bremridge)  
**Stephenson J.** Kingston upon Hull, druggist. (Cutworth)  
**Stockman S.** Kingswear, mariner. (Brooking, Dartmouth)  
**Thomas B.** Liverpool, merchant. (Crump and Co.)  
**Thomas C.** Philip lane, factor. (Lowless and Co.)  
**Thorn W.** Plymouth Dock, tailor. (Davie)  
**Tiddeman J.** John street, furnishing ironmonger. (Bourdillon and Co.)  
**Tomlinson J.** Mickley, dealer and chapman. (Cartman, Ripon)  
**Waddington J.** Bishopgate street, vintner. (Charley)  
**Washington T.** Boston on Trent, victualler. (Greaves)  
**Wallace W.** Chepstow, ship keeper. (Smith)

Weaver,



Weaver E. Kenton street, warehouseman. [Turner and Co.  
 Wilton E. H. and Westmorland, H. Liverpool, spirit merchants. [Orré and Co  
 Welch J. Birmingham, brags founder. [Wen and Co.  
 Webster H. Rolls buildings, jeweller. [Bennett  
 Wheelwright C. A. Cullum street, merchant. [Shawe and Co.  
 Wheatcroft J. Loughor, dealer. [Phillips, Swansea  
 Whitley J. Callington, tavern keeper. [Williams and Co.  
 Whitehouse, J. Dudley, nail factor. [Bourne  
 Willacy H. and C. Liverpool, sail makers. [Dalters and Co.  
 Wilton R. Friday street, merchant. [Crowder and Co.  
 Wilcork W. Preston, woollen draper. [Wiglesworth  
 Wing M. New Sarum, clothier. [Edmonds and Son  
 Wright J. Derby, apothecary. [Greaves  
 Wynde J. Leominster, merchant. [Wells  
 Yates S. Ashford, dealer in beer and spirits. [Sweet and Co.  
 Young T. Andover, cabinet maker. [Bremridge.

## DIVIDENDS.

Adams C. Crown court  
 Arbuthnot A. and R. Bracken, Phil-  
 pot lane  
 Askew J. Strand  
 Ashmead T. and W. Furlong, Bristol  
 Barns J. Manchester  
 Bailey S. and G. Magnire, Font street  
 Bedford T. Barnett  
 Bennett P. Downend  
 Benjamin J. Rochford  
 Bowcher J. and W. Wood, Exeter  
 Bradley W. Huddersfield  
 Bracken R. Lothbury  
 Bracken R. T. Williams, and L. Brack-  
 en, Rochdale  
 Buckler A. Basinghall street  
 Bull W. Bristol  
 Burford E. Bethnal Green  
 Campbell E. Southwark  
 Caldwell C. and T. Smyth, Liverpool,  
 and J. Forbes, and D. Gregory,  
 London  
 Caron A. and W. Dittell, Liverpool  
 Carpenter H. Seven Oaks  
 Christie D. Bradford  
 Chambers S. Maidstone  
 Clarkson G. Bristol  
 Clifton W. Lawrence lane  
 Coutens J. South Lambeth  
 Collier E. Ingersley  
 Cozins W. Buckingham  
 Croisley J. Halifax  
 Crankshaw T. Charlton street  
 Cummins J. Liverpool  
 Davies J. Lower Bridge street  
 Deformaux L. Great Titchfield street  
 Delahaut C. Birmingham  
 Dingle W. Exeter  
 Dick Q. and J. Finsbury square  
 Dixon M. Bofough  
 Dickenson W. fe. T. Goodall, Goodall,  
 M. and W. Dickenson, jun. Bir-  
 mingham  
 Docker H. Deritend  
 Dowson N. St. Ann's lane  
 Dunage S. St. Paul's Church Yard  
 Dunn J. and C. Robinson, Wood street  
 Duncow J. Hinckley  
 Eaton W. and R. Easton, Bucklers-  
 bury  
 Eastman T. Clement's lane  
 Earnshaw R. Manchester  
 Easterby J. Rotherhithe  
 Edward J. Leicester  
 Ferry F. Tower street

Fosberry W. and E. Ingleby, Liver-  
 pool  
 Garner T. Dudley  
 Gamson J. Kingland road  
 Gates N. Little James street  
 Gibbon R. H. and W. Benjamin, City  
 Road  
 Gough J. Maiden lane  
 Groombridge J. Lawrence  
 Halliday T. Baildon  
 Hand J. Wormwood street  
 Hawkins T. Bristol  
 Hayes J. Oxford  
 Harrison J. Southwark  
 Harris R. Oxford  
 Hamber J. New Road  
 Harvie A. Birmingham  
 Haycock T. Whitechapel  
 Hayeritz J. Narrow street  
 Hill Beaven, J. Brook's place  
 Hill P. Shoe lane  
 Horn W. and R. Jackson, Southwark  
 Howland T. Thame  
 Hutchinson J. Lamb's Conduit street  
 Hunternann J. Queen street  
 Jackson S. R. Birmingham  
 Johnson G. W. Bond court  
 Jones S. Wardour street  
 Johnson R. Lane End  
 Johnson D. Ivy lane  
 Johnson P. Old street  
 Jones J. Hastings  
 Kenyon R. and J. Ditchfield, Man-  
 chester  
 Kent W. Upper Russell street  
 Keeling E. Hanley  
 Kirk M. and W. J. Fisher, Man-  
 chester  
 Leeming I. Lancashire  
 Lee T. Holborn  
 Lewis W. Abingdon  
 Lewis J. Worcester  
 Lockier T. Upper Thames street  
 Loughman A. New Court  
 Luckhurst T. Canterbury  
 Mackenzie A. Mincing lane  
 Matthew A. Shaftesbury  
 Mafon J. Heywood  
 Markin T. Peckham  
 Moyle H. Fordingbridge  
 Moffat T. and J. Brown, Goswell  
 street  
 Mummery R. Margate  
 Munn M. and R. and W. Fenchurch  
 street

Newson W. Bristol  
 Newman J. Cornhill  
 Northam H. Tovey street  
 Parker J. Charlton street  
 Pain J. Peckham  
 Petrie J. Kempton, and J. Ward, Fan-  
 wor h  
 Philip Lucas, J. Birmingham  
 Philips T. Millford  
 Phillips J. and J. Phillips Old City  
 Chambers  
 Phillips C. A. and T. Phillips, Mil-  
 ford  
 Poulton C. Reading  
 Polley J. New Bond street  
 Rayne J. Homer street  
 Reed J. Southwark  
 Rene de L. Loachin, Bowling green  
 buildings  
 Revell G. Poplar  
 Rogers J. Strand  
 Routledge E. sen. and E. Routledge,  
 jun. Barrochside  
 Rowland N. Fetter lane  
 Robinson S. Saffron-Waldren  
 Roughledge W. Watton-under-edge  
 Sadler J. Birmingham  
 Schindler C. Bartlett's buildings  
 Scott R. Rochdale  
 Scott J. Finsbury  
 Shoobred J. Broad street  
 Shoewell, Lambeth  
 Shaw R. Stoke-upon-Trent  
 Shepherd J. Killick  
 Sills J. and J. and J. Winter, Hambro'  
 wharf  
 Simpson J. and T. Fleming, Mark  
 lane  
 Sills J. and J. and J. W. Fidgeon,  
 Hambro' wharf  
 Spurrier W. A. Bristol  
 Stowers C. Paternoster row  
 Tierney J. Bishopsgate street  
 Tilly J. Cuthall court  
 Tiford W. C. Bishopsgate street  
 within  
 Upsdale P. Castle street  
 Watts G. Wells street  
 Weekes J. Stibury  
 Whotie S. a op  
 Wilcocks J. and E. and A. Fraser,  
 Exeter  
 Woolcombe W. sen. and W. Woolcombe  
 jun. Rotherhithe

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JULY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

## .SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

*Quinta de St. Joao, June 20, 1811.*

THE enemy moved forward his advanced guard, consisting of about 10,000 men, to Los Santos, on the morning of the 13th.

Upon this occasion Lieutenant Strenuwitz, of the 21st light dragoons, was sent out by Major-General Sir William Erskine to reconnoitre the enemy, with a small detachment of the 2d hussars and 3d dragoon guards, which distinguished themselves in an attack upon a superior number of the enemy, and took some prisoners.

I had arranged that the cavalry and 2d and 4th division of the allied British and Portuguese army, and the corps of Spanish troops under General Blake, should collect if the

enemy should advance to interrupt the siege or blockade of Badajoz; and I went to Albuera on that night to superintend the movements of the troops.

I also moved, on the night of the 13th, General Hamilton's division from the blockade of Badajoz, with an intention to stop the enemy in case the army of the South alone should have moved forward.

On the 14th, in the night, Lieutenant Ayling of the 40th regiment, who had been employed to observe the movements of the enemy, arrived at Albuera with the account that the advanced guard of the enemy's army of Portugal from Castile had entered Truxillo at noon the 13th, which confirmed the other accounts which I had received of their progress

progress up to the 12th, and as from Truxillo they might have been at Merida on the 15th, and in communication with the army of the South, I determined to raise the blockade of Badajoz, and that all the allied troops should cross the Guadiana on the 17th. This was accordingly effected without any difficulty or loss of any description; and General Blake likewise crossed with his corps at Juranhenha, on the 17th.

Since that period the allied British and Portuguese army have been encamped in the woods upon the Caya, about Torre de Monro, having their right upon the Ponte de Caya, the 3d and 7th divisions, and Brigadier-General Madden's cavalry being in Campo Mayor. And the troops which had been under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer on the frontiers of Castile, have crossed the Tagus at Villa Velha in proportion as the enemy have crossed the river at Almaraz. The whole are now upon the Caya, between this place and Arronches.

The enemy's advance have appeared in the neighbourhood of Badajoz this day, and I conceive that their whole army will be collected to-morrow.

The enemy have collected upon this occasion all their force from Castile, their whole force from Madrid, and what is called their centre army, and all their force from Andalusia, excepting what is absolutely necessary to maintain their position before Cadiz, and that held by Sebastiani in the eastern kingdoms of Andalusia.

The enemy have abandoned Old and New Castile, with the exception of a small garrison in Madrid, and have risked every thing in all parts of Spain, in order to collect this large army in Estremadura.

WELLINGTON.

#### FRANCE.

Extract from the Annual Exposé of the French Government.

In one year the greater part of the strong places in Spain have been taken, after sieges which do honour to the genius of the artillery of the French army. More than 200 colours, 80,000 prisoners, and hundreds of pieces of cannon have been taken from the Spaniards in a number of pitched battles. This war was verging to its close, when England, departing from her usual policy, came to present herself in the front line. It is easy to foresee the result of this struggle, and to comprehend all its effects upon the destiny of the world.

The population of England not being able to suffice for the occupation of the two Indies, of America, and of a variety of establishments in the Mediterranean; for the defence of Ireland, and of her own coasts; for garrisons, and the manning of her immense fleets; for the consumption of men in an obstinate war, supported against France on the Spanish Peninsula; the chances are greatly on our side, and England

has placed herself between the ruin of her population, if she persist in supporting this war, or disgrace if she abandon it, after having put herself forward so strongly.

France has 800,000 men under arms; and while new forces, new armies, march into Spain to combat there our eternal enemies, 400,000 men, and 50,000 horses, remain on our frontier, or on our coasts, ready to march in defence of our rights wherever they shall be menaced.

The Continental system, which is followed up with the greatest constancy, saps the basis of the finances of England. Already her exchange loses 33 per cent. her colonies are destitute of outlets for their produce; the greater part of her manufactories are shut; and the Continental system has only just arisen! Followed up for 10 years, it alone will be sufficient to destroy the resources of England.

Her revenues are not founded on the produce of her soil, but on the produce of the commerce of the world; even already her counting-houses are half-closed. The English hope, in vain, that from the advantages of time, and of events which their passions light up, some markets will be opened to their commerce.

With regard to France, the Continental system has produced no change in her position; we have been for ten years past without maritime commerce, and we shall still be without maritime commerce. The prohibition of English merchandise upon the Continent has produced an outlet for our manufactures; but should that be wanting, the consumption of the empire presents a reasonable market; it is for our manufactures to be regulated by the want of more than 60 millions of consumers.

The prosperity of the Imperial Treasury is not founded on the commerce of the universe. More than 900 millions, which are necessary to meet the expences of the empire, are the result of home-taxes, direct or indirect. England must have two milliards, in order to pay her expences; and her proper revenue could not furnish more than a third of it. We shall believe that England will be able to support this struggle as long as we can, when she shall have passed several years without loans, without the funding of Exchequer bills, and when her payments shall be in money, or at least in paper convertible at pleasure.

Every reasonable man must be convinced that France may remain ten years in her present state without experiencing other embarrassments than those she has felt for the last ten years, without augmenting her debt, and, in short, meeting all her expences.

England must every year of war borrow 800 millions, which, in ten years, will amount to 8 milliards. How is it to be conceived that she can contrive to support



port an increase of taxes to the amount of 400 millions, in order to meet the interest of her debt, she who cannot meet her current expences without borrowing 800 millions a year? The present financial system of England is baseless without a peace. All the systems of finance, founded upon loans, are in reality pacific in their nature, because borrowing is calling in aid the resources of the future for the relief of present wants. Notwithstanding this, the existing administration of England has proclaimed the principle of perpetual war; this is, as if the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that he should propose, in a few years, a Bankruptcy Bill. It is, in fact, mathematically demonstrable, that to provide for expenditure by an annual loan of 800 millions is to declare, that in some years there will be no other resource but bankruptcy. This observation every day strikes intelligent men; every campaign it will be still more striking to the capitalists.

We are now in the fourth year of the war in Spain; but still, after some campaigns, Spain shall be subdued, and the English shall be driven out of it. What are a few years in order to consolidate the great empire, and secure the tranquillity of our children? It is not that the government does not wish for peace; but it cannot take place while the affairs of England are directed by men, who all their lives have professed perpetual war; and, without a guarantee, what would that peace be to France? At the close of two years, English fleets would seize our ships, and would ruin our ports of Bordeaux, Nantes, Amsterdam, Mars-illes, Genoa, Leghorn, Venice, Naples, Trieste, and Hamburgh, as they have done heretofore. Such a peace would be only a trap laid for our commerce; it would be useful to England alone, who would regain an opening for her commerce, and would change the Continental system. The pledge of peace is in the existence of our fleet and of our maritime power. We shall be able to make peace with safety when we shall have 150 ships of the line; and, in spite of the obstacles of war, such is the state of the Empire that we shall have that number of vessels! Thus, the guarantee of our fleet, and that of an English Administration founded on principles different from those of the existing Cabinet, can alone give peace to the universe. It would be useful to us, no doubt, but it would also be desirable in every point of view: we shall say more, the Continent—the whole world demands it: but we have one consolation, which is, that it is still more desirable for our enemies than for ourselves; and whatever efforts the English Ministry may make to stupify the nation, by a multitude of pamphlets, and by every thing that can keep in action a population greedy of news, they cannot conceal from

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the world how much peace becomes every day more indispensable to England.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is the official Report of the State of his Majesty's health on Saturday the 6th instant, as presented to the Privy Council by the Queen's Council.

Windsor, July 6.

"We the under-written, Members of the council appointed to assist her Majesty in the execution of the trusts committed to her Majesty, by virtue of the statute, passed in the 51st year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Administration of the Royal Authority, and for the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, and for the resumption of the exercise of the Royal Authority by his Majesty," having duly met together, on the 6th day of July, 1811, at the Queen's Lodge, near to Windsor Castle, and having called before us, and examined upon oath, the physicians and other persons attendant upon his Majesty, and having ascertained the state of his Majesty's health by all such other ways and means as appeared to us to be necessary for that purpose, do hereby declare and certify, that the state of his Majesty's health, at the time of this our meeting, is not such as to enable his Majesty to resume the personal exercise of his royal functions.

"That his Majesty's bodily health is but little disordered.

"That, in consequence of an accession of mental disorder, subsequent to our report of the 6th April last, a change took place in the system of management, which had been previously adopted for his Majesty's cure. His Majesty's mental health is represented to us by all the physicians as certainly improved since the 6th of April. We are unable, however, to ascertain what would be the effects of an immediate recurrence to any system of management, which should admit of as free an approach to his Majesty's presence, as was allowed in a former period of his Majesty's indisposition.

"Some of his Majesty's physicians do not entertain hopes of his Majesty's recovery quite so confident as those which they had expressed on the 6th of April. The persuasion of others of his Majesty's physicians, that his Majesty will completely recover, is not diminished—and they all appear to agree, that there is a considerable probability of his Majesty's final recovery; and that neither his Majesty's bodily health, nor his present symptoms, nor the effect which the disease has yet produced upon his Majesty's faculties, afford any reason for thinking that his Majesty will not ultimately recover.

(Signed)

"C. CANTUAR.

"E. EBOR.

"ELDON.

"MONTROSE.

"ELLENBOROUGH.

"WINCHELSEA.

"W. GRANT.

"AYLESFORD."

The king has since relapsed, and his life has been despaired of for many days.

K

EGYPT.

On the 24th, the longest session of any parliament was terminated by the following speech of the Lord Chancellor.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has commanded us to signify to you the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to relieve you from your attendance in parliament, after the long and laborious duties of the session. We are particularly directed to express his approbation of the wisdom and firmness which you have manifested in enabling his Royal Highness to continue the exertions of this country in the cause of our allies, and to prosecute the war with increased activity and vigor.

Your determined perseverance in a system of liberal aid to the brave and loyal nations of the Peninsula, has progressively augmented their means and spirit of resistance, while the humane attention which you have paid to the sufferings of the inhabitants of Portugal, under the unexampled cruelty of the enemy, has confirmed the alliance by new ties of affection, and cannot fail to inspire additional zeal and animation in the maintenance of the common cause.

His Royal Highness especially commands us to declare his cordial concurrence in the measures which you have adopted for improving the internal security and military resources of the United Kingdom.

For these important purposes you have wisely provided, by establishing a system for the annual supply of the regular army, and for the interchange of the militias of Great Britain and Ireland; and his Royal Highness has the satisfaction of informing you, that the voluntary zeal which has already been manifested upon this occasion, has enabled him to give immediate operation to an arrangement by which the union and mutual interests of Great Britain and Ireland may be more effectually cemented and improved.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

His Royal Highness commands us to thank you, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, for the liberal supplies which you have furnished for every branch of the public service.

His Royal Highness has seen with pleasure the readiness with which you have applied the separate means of Great Britain to the financial relief of Ireland, at the present moment; and derives much satisfaction from perceiving that you have been able to accomplish this object with so little additional burthen upon the resources of this part of the United Kingdom. The manner in which you have taken into consideration the condition of the Irish revenue, has met with his Royal Highness's approbation; and his Royal Highness commands us to add, that he looks with confidence to the advantage which may be derived from the attention of parliament having been given to this important subject.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

His Royal Highness commands us to congratulate you upon the reduction of the Island of Mauritius. This last and most important colony of France has been obtained with inconsiderable loss, and its acquisition must materially contribute to the security of the British commerce and possessions in that quarter of the world.

The successes which have crowned his Majesty's arms during the present campaign, under the distinguished command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, are most important to the interests, and glorious to the character, of the country. His Royal Highness warmly participates in all the sentiments which have been excited by those successes, and concurs in the just applause which you have bestowed upon the skill, prudence, and intrepidity, so conspicuously displayed in obtaining them.

It affords the greatest satisfaction to his Royal Highness to reflect, that should it please Divine Providence to restore his Majesty to the ardent prayers and wishes of his Royal Highness, and of his Majesty's people, his Royal Highness will be enabled to lay before his Majesty, in the history of these great achievements of the British arms, through a series of systematic operations, so satisfactory a proof that the national interests and the glory of the British name have been successfully maintained, while his Royal Highness has conducted the government of the United Kingdom.

#### EGYPT.

A dreadful massacre of the Mamelukes took place on the 7th of March, at nine in the morning, in the citadel of Cairo. All the troops were at Gidda, to be present at the election of Tussuere Pacha, which was held in the square of the treasury. During this ceremony, the troops of the army of Hanam Pacha, and Salike Aga, attacked Tussuere Pacha, who with his troops took refuge in the citadel, where they were all murdered without exception. The troops afterwards pillaged the town, and penetrated the Haram, killing every person they met. A proclamation was also issued, denouncing the punishment of death, and confiscation of property, on all persons harbouring Mamelukes; and the number killed amounted to 822. Nothing had been heard of Achmed Bey, the chief of the Mamelukes, since he quitted the town two months ago, and he is supposed to have been killed. The whole family of Elfi Bey have also been destroyed.

#### AMERICA.

American official Account of an Action between an American Frigate and the English Sloop the Little Belt.

*United States' Frigate President, off Sandy Hook, 23d May, 1811.*

SIR,—I regret extremely being under the necessity of representing to you an event that occurred



occurred on the night of the 16th instant, between the ship under my command, and his Britannic Majesty's ship of war the *Little Belt*, commanded by Captain Bingham; the result of which has given me much pain, as well on account of the injury she has sustained, as that I should have been compelled to the measure that produced it, by a vessel of her inferior force. The circumstances are as follow: On the 16th inst. at 25 minutes past meridiem, in seventeen fathoms water, Cape Henry, bearing S. W. distant fourteen or fifteen leagues, a sail was discovered from our mast head in the east, standing towards us under a press of sail. At half-past one the symmetry of her upper sails (which were at this time distinguishable from our deck), and her making signals, shewed her to be a man of war. At 45 minutes past one *p. m.* hoisted our ensign and pendant; when, finding her signals not answered, she wore and stood to the southward. Being desirous of speaking her, and of ascertaining what she was, I now made sail in chase; and, by half-past three *p. m.* found we were coming up with her; as by this time the upper part of her stern began to shew itself above the horizon. The wind now began and continued gradually to decrease, so as to prevent my being able to approach her sufficiently before sunset, to discover her actual force (which the position she preserved during the chase was calculated to conceal), to judge even to what nation she belonged, as she appeared studiously to decline shewing her colours. At 15 or 20 minutes past seven *p. m.* the chase took in her studding-sails, and soon after hauled up her courses, and hauled by the wind on the star-board tack; she at the same time hoisted an ensign or flag at her mizen peak, but it was too dark for me to discover what nation it represented. Now, for the first time, her broadside was presented to our view; but night had so far progressed, that, although her appearance indicated she was a frigate, I was unable to determine her actual force.

At 15 minutes before eight *p. m.* being about a mile and a half from her, the wind at the time very light, I directed Captain Ludlow to take a position to windward of her, and on the same tack, within short speaking distance. This, however, the commander of the chase appeared, from his manœuvres, to be anxious to prevent, as he wore and hauled by the wind on different tacks four times successively, between this period and the time of our arriving at the position which I had ordered to be taken. At 15 or 20 minutes past eight, being a little forward of her weather-beam, and distant from seventy to a hundred yards, I hailed "What ship is that?" to this enquiry no answer was given; but I was hailed by her commander, and asked "What ship is that?" Having asked the first question, I of course considered myself entitled, by the common rules of politeness, to the first an-

swer. After a pause of 15 or 20 seconds, I reiterated my first enquiry of "What ship is that?" and before I had time to take the trumpet from my mouth, was answered by a shot, that cut off one of our main-top mast breast back stays, and went into our main-mast. At this instant Captain Caldwell (of marines), who was standing very near to me on the gangway, having observed, "Sir, she has fired at us," caused me to pause for a moment; just as I was in the act of giving an order to fire a shot in return, and before I had time to resume the repetition of the intended order, a shot was actually fired from the second division of this ship, and was scarcely out of the gun before it was answered from our assumed enemy by three others in quick succession, and soon after the rest of his broadside and musketry. When the first shot was fired, being under an impression that it might possibly have proceeded from accident, and without the orders of the commander, I had determined, at the moment, to fire only a single shot in return; but the immediate repetition of the previous unprovoked outrage induced me to believe that the insult was premeditated, and that, from our adversary being at the time as ignorant of our real force as I was of his, he thought this, perhaps, a favourable opportunity of acquiring promotion, although at the expence of violating our neutrality, and insulting our flag: I accordingly, with that degree of repugnance incident to feeling, equally determined neither to be the aggressor, or to suffer the flag of my country to be insulted with impunity, gave a general order to fire; the effect of which, in from four to six minutes, as near as I can judge, having produced a partial silence of his guns, I gave orders to cease firing; discovering by the feeble opposition that it must be a ship of very inferior force to what I had supposed, or that some untoward accident had happened to her.

My orders in this instance, however, (although they proceeded alone from motive of humanity, and a determination not to spill a drop of blood unnecessarily) I had, in less than four minutes, some reason to regret, as he renewed his fire, of which two 32-pound shots cut off one of our fore-shrouds, and injured our fore-mast. It was now that I found myself under the painful necessity of giving orders for a repetition of our fire against a force which my forbearance alone had enabled to do us any injury of moment. Our fire was accordingly renewed, and continued from three to five minutes, when, perceiving our opponent's gaff and colours down, his main-top-sail yard upon the cap, and his fire silenced, although it was so dark that I could not discern any other particular injury we had done, or how far he was in a situation to do us farther harm, I nevertheless embraced the earliest moment to stop our fire, and prevent the further effusion of blood. Here a pause

of half a minute or more took place, at the end of which, our adversary not shewing a further disposition to fire, I hailed, and again asked "What ship is that?" I learned, for the first time, that it was a ship of his Britannic Majesty's; but, owing to its blowing rather fresher than it had done, I was unable to learn her name. After having informed her commander of the name of this ship, I gave orders to wear, run under his lee and haul by the wind on the starboard tack, and heave-to under topsails, and repair what little injury we had sustained in our rigging, which was accordingly executed; and we continued lying-to on different tacks with a number of lights displayed, in order that our adversary might the better discern our position, and command our assistance, in case he found it necessary during the night.

At day-light on the 17th, he was discovered several miles to leeward, when I gave orders to bear up and run down to him under easy sail. After hailing him, I sent a boat on board with Lieutenant Creighton, to learn the names of the ship and her commander, with directions to ascertain the damage she had sustained, and inform her commander how much I regretted the necessity on my part, which had led to such an unhappy result; and at the same time to offer all the assistance that the ship under my command afforded, in repairing the damages his had sustained. At nine *a. m.* Lieutenant Creighton returned with information, that it was his Britannic Majesty's ship *Little Belt*, commanded by Captain Bingham, who in a *polite manner* declined the acceptance of any assistance; saying, at the same time, that he had on board all the necessary requisites to repair the damages, sufficiently to enable him to return to Halifax.

This, however, was not the most unpleasant part of Captain Bingham's communication to Lieutenant Creighton, as he informed him that, in addition to the injury his ship had sustained, between 20 and 30 of his crew had been killed and wounded.

The regret that this information caused me was such, you may be sure, as a man might be expected to feel, whose greatest pride is to prove, without ostentation, by every public as well as private act, that he possesses a humane and generous heart; and, with these sentiments, believe me, Sir, that such a communication would cause me the most acute pain during the remainder of my life, had I not the consolation to know that there was no alternative left me between such a sacrifice and one which would have been still greater, namely, to have remained a passive spectator of insult to the flag of my country, whilst it was confined to my protection: and I would have you to be convinced, Sir, that, however much individually I may previously have had reason to feel incensed at the repeated outrages committed on our flag by British ships

of war, neither any passions nor prejudices had any agency in this affair.

To my country I am well convinced of the importance of the transaction which has imposed upon me the necessity of making you this communication; I must, therefore, from motives of delicacy, connected with personal consideration, solicit that you will be pleased to request the President to authorise a formal enquiry to be instituted into all the circumstances, as well as into every part of my conduct connected with the same.

The injury sustained by the ship under my command is very trifling, except to the fore and main-masts, which I before mentioned: no person killed, and but one (a boy) wounded.

JOHN RODGERS.

To the Hon. Paul Hamilton,  
Secretary of the Navy.

*The ENGLISH CAPTAIN'S ACCOUNT of  
the SAME AFFAIR.*

His Majesty's sloop, *Little Belt*, May 21, 1811, latitude 36. 53. N. long. 71. 49. W. Cape Charles bearing West 48 miles.

SIR.—I beg leave to acquaint you, that in pursuance of your orders to join his Majesty's ship *Guerriere*, and being on my return from the northward, not having fallen in with her, that at about 11, *a. m.* May 16, saw a strange sail, to which I immediately gave chase; at one, *p. m.* discovered her to be a man of war, apparently a frigate, standing to the eastward, who, when she made us out, edged away from us and set his royals; made the signal 275, and finding it not answered, concluded she was an American frigate, as he had a commodore's blue pendant flying at the main; hoisted the colours, and made all sail south, the course I intended, steering round Cape Hatteras, the stranger edging away, but not making any more sail. At half-past three he made sail in chase, when I made the private signal, which was not answered. At half-past six, finding he gained so considerably on us as not to be able to elude him during the night, being within gun shot, and clearly discerning the stars in his broad pendant, I imagined the more prudent method was to bring to, and hoist the colours, that no mistake might arise, and that he might see what we were; the ship was therefore brought to, colours hoisted, guns double shotted, and every preparation made in case of a surprise. By his manner of steering down, he evidently wished to lay his ship in a position for raking, which I frustrated by wearing three times. About a quarter-past eight he came within hail I hailed, and asked what ship it was? He repeated my question. I again hailed, and asked what ship it was? He again repeated my words, and fired a broadside which I immediately returned. The action became general, and continued so for three-



three-quarters of an hour, when he ceased firing, and appeared to be on fire about the main hatchway. He then filled. I was obliged to desist from firing, as the ship falling off, no gun would bear, and had no after-sail to keep her to. All the rigging and sails cut to pieces, not a brace or howline left, he hailed, and asked what ship this was? I told him: he then asked me if I had struck my colours? my answer was, no, and asked what ship it was? As plainly as I could understand, (he having shot some distance at this time) he answered, the United States' frigate. He fired no more guns, but stood from us, giving no reason for his most extraordinary conduct. At day-light in the morning, saw a ship to windward, which having made out well what we were, bore up and passed within hail, fully prepared for action. About eight o'clock he hailed, and said, if I pleased he would send a boat on board; I replied in the affirmative, and a boat accordingly came with an officer and message from Commodore Rodgers, of the President United States' frigate, to say that he lamented much the unfortunate affair (as he termed it) that had happened, and that had he known our force was so inferior, he should not have fired at me. I asked his motive for having fired at all; his reply was, that we fired the first gun at him, which was positively not the case. I cautioned both the officers and men to be particularly careful, and not suffer any more than one man to be at the gun, nor is it probable that a sloop of war (within pistol shot of a large 44-gun frigate) should commence hostilities. He offered me every assistance I stood in need of, and submitted to me that I had better put into the ports of the United States, which I immediately declined. By the manner in which he apologised, it appeared to me evident, that had he fallen in with a British frigate he would certainly have brought her to action; and what further confirms me in this opinion is, that his guns were not only loaded with round and grape shot, but with every scrap of iron that could possibly be collected.

I have to lament the loss of thirty-two men killed and wounded, among whom is the master. His Majesty's sloop is much damaged in her masts, sails, rigging, and hull, and as there are many shots through between wind and water, and many shots still remaining in her side, and upper-works all shot away, starboard pump also, I have judged it proper to proceed to Halifax, which will I hope meet with your approbation.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men I have the honour to command, for their steady and active conduct throughout the whole of this business, who had much to do, as a gale of wind came on the second night after the action. My first lieutenant, Mr. John Moberly, who is in every respect a most excellent officer, afford-

ed me very great assistance in stopping the leaks himself in the gale, securing the masts, and doing every thing in his power. It would be the greatest injustice was I not also to speak most highly of Lieutenant Lovell, second lieutenant; of Mr. M'Queen, master, who, as I have before stated, was wounded in the right arm in nearly the middle of the action; and Mr. Wilson, master's mate. Indeed the conduct of every officer and man was so good, it is impossible for me to discriminate.

I enclose a list of the thirty-two men killed and wounded, most of them mortally I fear.

I hope, Sir, in this affair I shall appear to have done my duty, and conducted myself as I ought to have done against so superior a force, and that the honour of the British colours was well supported. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. B. BINGHAM, Captain.  
To Herbert Sawyer, Rear-Admiral of the  
Red, Commander-in-Chief, &c &c.

Abstract of the correspondence between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney, taken from the papers published by order of the American government, and which were refused by Mr. Perceval upon the motion made by Mr. Whitbread, in the House of Commons, for their production. The effect of the conduct of Lord Wellesley upon the American minister, and thereby upon his government, will be seen by the succeeding extracts from Mr. Pinkney's letters to Mr. Smith, the American Secretary of State, contained in the same pamphlets published by order of the American government.

Mr. Pinkney wrote to the Marquis Wellesley:—

*Jan. 2d. 1810.*—On the subject of the conduct, and demanding the recall, of Mr. Jackson. Not answered till the 14th of March. Mr. P. says, in a letter to the Secretary of State, "Although I was aware an answer would not be hastily given, I was not prepared to expect this delay."

*Feb. 15th.*—On the subject of blockades.—Answer, 2d March.

*April 30th.*—On the Berlin and Milan Decrees.—No answer.

*May 3d.*—Complaining of, and remonstrating against, the permission of the forging American ships papers in London, to give an American character to the British ships, and of such papers being an open article of traffic.—No answer.

*June 22d.*—Referring to his letter of the 30th of April, on the subject of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, to which no answer had been given, and requesting a reply on that subject.—No answer.

*July 7th.*—On the delay of nominating a minister

minister to the United States. A verbal assurance that it should be immediately done.

*August 8th.*—Referring to his notes of the 30th of April and 23d of June.—No answer.

*August 21st.*—On the subject of blockades. No answer.

*August 25th.*—Announcing the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and demanding the revocation of the orders of Council in consequence.—Answered the 31st of August.

*Sept. 15th.*—On the misconstruction, by Sir J. Saumarez, of the blockade of Elsinore, the seizure of the American ship *Alert*, and taking away four of her seamen.—Answered, only as to the misconception of the blockade, on the 26th September. The case of the ship was referred to Sir W. Scott's tribunal, who, after the usual delay in the Admiralty Court, restored the vessel, as there appeared no ground for her detention; but awarded no damage for the loss of the voyage or expenses attending her recovery, only ordering the captain of the man of war to pay his own expenses! No answer as to the men taken out of the ship; but they were afterwards released by an order of the Admiralty Board.

*Sept. 21st.*—Again on the subject of blockades, referring to the notes of the 30th of April, 23d of June, and 8th of August, and urging an answer, as the American government had long expected a communication on that subject.

*Dec. 8th.*—On the subject of the *Fox*, demanding her release in consequence of the revocation of the French Decrees.—No answer! but the King's Advocate had orders to suspend proceedings in this and all similar cases till further orders. This suspension was continued till after Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Foster had sailed. The printed speech of Sir W. Scott gives the result.

*Dec. 10th.*—Is the date of the letter published from Mr. Pinkney, embracing the general subject of his long-neglected letters. A short reply, but no satisfactory answer; on which Mr. P. demanded his audience of leave.

The following are extracts from Mr. Pinkney's letters to Mr. Smith, the American Secretary of State.

*June 13th.*—"I have not yet obtained any answer from Lord Wellesley to my letter of the 30th of April last, concerning the blockades of France, before the Berlin Decree."

*June 26th.*—"Lord Wellesley still withholds any answer to my note of the 30th of April, and I again wrote to him on the 23d instant."

*Aug. 11th.*—"No answer yet from Lord Wellesley to my note of the 30th of April, and 23d of June. I wrote to him again on the 8th instant. No impertunity had before been spared which it became me to use, and I intend to renew my efforts to obtain some answer."

*Aug. 29th.*—"Yesterday, in a short conversation, Lord Wellesley told me, that my notes

respecting the Berlin and Milan Decrees should be mentioned to his colleagues to-day, and that I should have an immediate answer; that the affair of the *Chesapeake* should be settled to my satisfaction; and that, I believed, he should recommend to the king the appointment of a minister either this week or the next; that he had two persons in his eye, both men of high rank. I urged promptitude on all these subjects as indispensable; but you will perceive, notwithstanding past promises, nothing has yet been done; and there is no security that we shall have any thing but promises: I am truly disgusted with this, and, if I followed my own inclination, would put a speedy end to it."

*Sept. 4th.*—"I mean to confine myself to written intercourse with Lord W."

*Sept. 20th.*—"No notice has been taken of the residue of my letter concerning the four American seamen taken from the *Alert*. I inferred from the reply to my application for the *Mary*, that she would be released; but so far from it, she is to be forthwith proceeded against as prize. These things require a large stock of patience."

*Nov. 7th.*—"I mean to mention again to Lord Wellesley the appointment of a minister, which, notwithstanding his written and verbal pledges, he seems to have forgotten!"—The first mention of it was in January, 1810, and Mr. Foster was not appointed till after Mr. Pinkney had demanded his audience of leave in February, 1811!

*14th of November*, and its postscript of the 15th:—

He appears to have lost all confidence in Lord Wellesley's promises; determines not to write, as he thought of doing, respecting the minister; that he hears nothing from Lord W. as to the orders in council; and adds, "It is impossible for me to look back, and to place much value on conferences."

*Dec. 14th.*—"The general impression as to the orders in council, is, that they will do nothing. My letter (of the 10th) was written (as my verbal communication had been given) under a persuasion that they will do nothing if they can help it. A very firm tone ought now to be assumed with this government."

*Dec. 23d.*—"No answer of any sort has been given to my note of the 21st of September, on the subject of blockades. I have urged, in my letter of the 10th inst. the revocation of all the blockades to which my note of September 21st related."

Hence an American war and the exclusion of Great Britain from an intercourse with all civilized nations, appears to be inevitable. The end of such pride and folly it is not difficult to foresee.

Rear-Admiral Sir Joseph Yorke, has hoisted his flag in the *Vengeur*, of 74 guns, and sailed FOR THE COAST OF AMERICA, with a squadron under his command, of which the *Edinburgh*, 74, and *America*, of 74 guns, form part.

INCIDENTS,



## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

AT the late anniversary at St. Paul's, the charity children of the metropolis numbered 7000.

The public subscriptions for relieving the British prisoners in France amounted, July 12, to 59,000l. and that for relieving the Portuguese to 70,000l.

The Report of the Committee on the laws relating to Penitentiary Houses has been printed by order of the House of Commons. It states, that, from the evidence received, the Committee are of opinion, that the system of penitentiary imprisonment is calculated to reform offenders, and ought to be pursued; but that it is not expedient to erect for that purpose a penitentiary house or houses for England and Wales; but that it would be more advisable that a separate house or houses should be erected, in the first instance, for London and Middlesex, and that measures should be taken for carrying on the penitentiary system, as soon as may be practicable, in different parts of the country.

The following is a copy of a letter recently sent by Lord King to his tenants with a view to bring to issue the evaded question about currency:—"By lease dated 1802, you have agreed to pay the annual rent of ———, in good and lawful money of Great Britain. In consequence of the late depreciation of paper money, I can no longer accept of any bank notes at their nominal value in payment or satisfaction of an old contract; I must, therefore, desire you to provide for the payment of your rent in the legal coin of the realm; at the same time, having no other object than to receive payment of the real intrinsic value of the sum stipulated by agreement, and being desirous to avoid giving you unnecessary trouble, I shall be willing to receive payment in either of the manners following, according to your option.

"1st. By payment in guineas.

"2d. If guineas cannot be procured, by a payment in Portugal gold coin, equal in weight to the number of guineas requisite to discharge the debt.

"3d. By payment in bank paper of a sum sufficient to purchase (at the present market price) the weight of standard gold requisite to discharge the rent. The alteration of the value of paper money is estimated in this manner:

"The price of gold in 1802, the year of your agreement, was 4l. per oz.; the present market price is 4l. 14s. arising from the diminished value of paper—in that proportion an addition of 17l. 10s. per cent. in paper money will be required as the equivalent for the payment of the rent in paper.

KING.

"N.B. A power of re-entry and ejectment is reserved by deed in case of non-payment of rent due. No draft will be received."

On July 1, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Reed, bookseller, in Bell-yard, and the whole of the premises were consumed.

There are at present in commission 720 ships of war, of which 150 are of the line, 22 from 44 to 50 guns, 164 frigates, 134 sloops of war, 135 armed brigs, &c. Besides which there are building and repairing a number, which makes the total amount 1042, of which 254 are of the line.

Of the stratagems to evade a prosecution for the purchase of guineas, the following advertisement was ingenious:—"LOST EIGHT GUINEAS—Whoever may have found the same, and will bring them to Mr. Solomon's, Old Jewry, shall receive Ten Pounds reward."

It appears from the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons upon the emoluments of the Lord Chancellor, &c. that his acknowledged income in his jurisdiction as Chancellor for the year ending the 5th of April, 1811, was 15,532l. 13s.; and as Speaker of the House of Lords, for the last year, 6,844l. 15s. making together an annual sum of 22,377l. 8s. being an increase of about 7000l. a year within the last ten years. The produce as Chancellor was, last year, almost 3,500l. greater than the preceding year, owing to the extraordinary increase of bankruptcies!!

Statement of Balances of Money and Securities of the Suitors in THE COURT OF CHANCERY, in the different Periods undermentioned; as represented by the Lord Chancellor, to the Committee of the House of Lords.

Years.	£.	s.	d.
1730 .....	1,007,298	14	7
1740 .....	1,295,251	16	3
1750 .....	1,665,160	18	4
1760 .....	3,093,740	0	3
1770 .....	5,153,901	1	3
1780 .....	7,120,537	12	2
1790 .....	10,248,270	7	0
1800 .....	17,565,912	2	8
1810 .....	25,162,430	13	2

The Royal Assent having been given to the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, on Tuesday, the 9th, the event was celebrated in the several prisons, by the persons likely to obtain their liberty by the bill. The apartments were illuminated, and lights were suspended on the walls with transparencies, containing the following motto, "To Lords Moira and Redesdale, the Friends of poor Debtors."

A Meeting was held on Tuesday, June 11, at Canonbury-house, of the inhabitants of the large and populous parish of St. Luke, and several other places friendly to Reform in the Poor's Rates, to celebrate the third anniversary

versary

versary of the obtaining an Act to abolish a Select Vestry, and to promote Parochial Improvements. The meeting was numerous and respectably attended. Mr. George Byng, the member for the county, presided. After the cloth was withdrawn, the following toasts were given.

"The king," with three times three.

"The prince regent, and may he always support those principles he has professed."

"The queen, and the rest of the royal family."

"The navy."

"Lord Wellington, Marshal Beresford, General Graham, and the army."

"A speedy, but honourable and lasting, peace."

"The cause of religious liberty all over the world."

"The national anchor in these tempestuous times—parliamentary and parochial reform."

"The parish of St. Luke, and increasing prosperity to its real friends."

Mr. Wilks then proposed the health of

"Mr. George Byng, our worthy chairman and independent representative."

"Samuel Whitbread, esq.—an indefatigable enemy to speculation and abuse."

"The late and present church wardens."

"Mr. Wilks, the vestry clerk of the parish," which was received with loud and reiterated applause.

Mr. Wilks in returning thanks, stated that the contributions for the relief of the poor had arrived from 200,000*l.* per annum, distributed in the reign of Elizabeth, to 6,000,000*l.* in the year 1802. The number of the poor amounted, in 1802, to one million three hundred thousand persons, or to one-seventh part of the national population; and that number, by the operation of moral causes and national distress, is increasing with the taxation, in a ratio perpetually progressive. The rates had increased from 200,000*l.* on a population of 5,000,000 of people; in 1801 to 4,300,000*l.* on a population of 8,700,000; in 1803, at the celebration of the late jubilee, more than half of the inhabitants of the opulent contiguous village of Hampstead, applied to receive the donations of the liberal minority, and in many parishes nine tenths of the inhabitants are relieved by the remaining tenth.

"The independent magistrates of the county, who ordered the publication of the accòmpts of the expenditure."

"The past and present overseers of the parish of St. Luke."

"The parish of Cripplegate—and may the parent be benefited by the example of the child."

"The Stewards, and grateful acknowledgments for their liberal attention."

"The female patriots of the parish of St. Luke," by Mr. Wilks.

"Mr. Storks, and success to his exertions

in attempting a parochial reform in the ward of Aldersgate."

"May every successive anniversary witness continued perseverance, augmented union, and increasing success."

On Monday, June 18, a respectable meeting of the friends of parliamentary reform was held at Freemason's Hall. Sir J. Thockmorton was called to the chair. Mr. Trevanion, of Cornwall, submitted and carried the following resolutions:

1.—RESOLVED, That the much quoted petition presented by Mr. Grey (now Earl Grey) on the 6th of May, 1793, to the Commons' house of parliament, and then entered on the journals, affords a demonstration that the said house doth not represent the people.—That it hath been the perpetual theme of the despised prayers and remonstrances of innumerable petitioners, that the said House doth not speak the sense of the nation.—That it hath been a subject not only of national complaint, but of parliamentary protest, that parliaments have had an unconstitutional duration.—That these fatal corruptions in that assembly, which ought to be the guardians of our liberties, are the radical and true causes of national wrong and calamity in all their forms and varieties, whether of intemperate quarrels with other states, or of ruinous debt, and the pauperism of millions; or the oppressive, relentless, and inquisitorial, character of taxation, or of repeated restrictions on the freedom of the press, or of the complicated evils and dangers of the present conflict, or of encroachments on the independence of the crown; or, to sum up all, of a systematic tendency to subvert the constitution.—Wherefore it is the conviction of this Meeting, that a reform in the Commons' house of parliament is equally essential to the independence of the crown, and to the liberties of the people.

2.—RESOLVED, That it being highly expedient that the nation in all its divisions should on the subject of the delay of representation, proclaim its opinions both as to the wrong and to the remedy, this Meeting for itself declares.—That the aggregate of usurpations which have taken from the people a majority of the seats in the Commons' House of Parliament, has established that most pernicious of all species of governments—an oligarchy.—That the king with prerogatives balanced by the independence of a parliament holding the national purse, would have no more than a wholesome degree of authority essential to good government, but yet perfectly congenial with freedom, whereas an oligarchy that usurps legislation and the public purse, hath unbounded means of oppression.

3.—RESOLVED, That this parliamentary oligarchy became powerful, only because the nation was supine—rash and intemperate only, because the nation, misled by impostors, forgot



forgot its rights, and neglected its duties.—Among a people whose Constitution is an unrivalled fabric of political wisdom—a people acquainted with their rights and their duties, and conversant with the foundations of both—the ways of parliamentary reform are the ways of freedom and peace; inasmuch as this reform can only be obtained by appeals to truth and reason, to law, justice, and morality—such are the foundations of the English constitution.

4.—RESOLVED, In the opinion of this meeting, those Howards who are the illustrious descendants of the Barons of Runny Mead, those of our nobility and gentry, in whose veins continues to flow the blood of the Hampdens, or the Pym, of the Sidneys, the Russes, or the Cavendishes, with all who respect the founders and asserters of our constitution, and now wish to remain a glorious monument of English courage, wisdom, and virtue, may be expected actively to promote county and other local meetings that public opinion may be declared, and a patriot union of men of rank, property, talent, and public spirit, may be consolidated, with a hope, that numerous petitions may be presented to parliament, for a reform in the representation of the people.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Peter, also of Cornwall.

Mr. Blount (of Staffordshire), Mr. Burgoyne (of Essex), Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Perry, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Waithman, severally addressed the meeting; and the resolutions were put and carried.

Monday, June 24, being the festival of St. John the Baptist, the Society of Ancient Freemasons celebrated the day with their accustomed formalities. Having assembled in great numbers at a private ground in the New Road, Bethnal-green, they proceeded, with various and splendid banners, together with bands of music, to St. Matthew's church, Bethnal-green. They afterwards proceeded to the Mermaid Tavern, Hackney, where the grand officers and a great portion of the brotherhood dined together, and the day concluded with that harmony and conviviality by which the meetings of this society are ever distinguished. Many of the lodges adjourned to other houses to dinner for want of room at the Mermaid to accommodate so great a number as were in the procession.

#### MARRIED.

Lord Burgherst, eldest son of Lord Westmoreland, to Miss Wellesley Pole, daughter of the Hon. Mr. W. P.

Mr. Abraham Borrowdale, to Miss Elizabeth Borrowdale, of Surrey.

Mr. A. Conningham, of the National Register, to Miss Jean Walker, of Dumfries.

At Greta Green, Lord Deerpark, to Lady Mary Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Alban's. His lordship made Laing, the

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priest, a present of one hundred guineas. Her ladyship had 100,000l. at her own disposal.

Lord Cloncurry, to Emily, mother of Lord Milltown.

The Right Hon. C. M. Sutton, judge-advocate-general, to Miss Charlotte Dennison, of Ossington, Nottinghamshire.

Mr. Watson, to Miss Long.

Mr. J. Featherstonehaugh, of Hans-place, to Miss Hunter.

R. C. Kirby, esq. to Miss Craggs.

R. Dallett, esq. of Merton, to Miss Harper of Edgewater-road.

At Guildford, Mr. Springall, to Miss Susan Smallpiece.

Mr. J. Bragg, of Bridges-street, to Miss Birkett, of Old Swan-lane.

Mr. B. Stones, of Chandos-street, to Miss Hopkinson of Pentonville.

F. L. Chiaranda esq. to Miss Gordon of Great Queen-street.

Mr. E. W. Umphelby, of Dowgate hill, to Miss S. Letts, of Clapham.

The Rev. J. Wiggett, to Miss E. Humphreys of Leicester-square.

The Hon. W. Fitzroy, to Lady E. Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the late Duke of Grafton.

Samuel Vines, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mrs. E. Weatherstone, of Charlotte-street.

Thomas Rice, esq. to Lady T. Pery.

At Lambeth, H. I. Cholmeley, esq. of Easton, to Miss Eliza Havard.

Mr. J. Docker, of Nimhead, to Miss H. Soames, of Mile end.

T. Weeding, esq. of Guildford-street, to Miss M'Callum of Finsbury-square.

H. Jackson, esq. of Hatton-garden, to Miss C. M. A. Redrick, of High Laver.

Elisha Thistle, esq. of Piccadilly, to Miss Hancock, of Pentonville.

J. Robinson, esq. of Pimlico, to Miss Facon, of Adam-street.

G. Ridgeway, esq. of Devonshire House, to Miss H. Walker, of Great Stanhope-street.

R. Deane, esq. of Eastest-house, to Miss E. Gosling, of Bloomsbury-square.

Mr. H. Parr, of Kensington, to Miss H. Elyard, of Clapham rise.

Mr. H. F. Holt, of Abingdon-street, to Miss Anne Wright, of Harpenden.

At St. George's, Lord Viscount Hawarden, to Miss Bruce, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

I. W. Farren, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to the Hon. Mrs. Scott, of Weymouth-street.

M. Clementi, esq. the celebrated composer, to Miss E. Gisborne, of Alfred place.

R. C. Kirby, esq. to Miss Craggs, of Belgrave place.

Mr. W. Hardy, of Bethnal-green, to Miss Hurst.

Mortimer Tucker, esq. to Miss Margaret Douglas, of Sussex.

At Putney, M. W. Clifton, esq. to Miss Elinor Bell.

C. A. Busby, esq. son of Dr. Busby, to Miss L. M. Williams, of Mincing lane.

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## DIED.

In Manchester-street, *George Putland, esq.* of Dublin.

In Upper Guildford street, *Mrs. Phillips.*

In Great Coram-street, *W. P. Francis, esq.*

At Brompton, *F. H. Rainey, esq.*

In Poland-street, *Miss Fanny Hartle*, burnt to death, by falling asleep while reading in bed.

At Cowley-house, *Lieut. Col. Hilliard.*

In Foley-place, 72, *Lawrence Strange, esq.*

In New Berkeley-street, *Lieut. R. Drummond.*

At Halliford, *Mrs. Jackson.*

On Tower-hill, 68, *W. Masbiter, esq.* a magistrate of Middlesex and Essex.

In Wimpole-street, *Mrs. E. Kent.*

At Lambeth, *E. Burgess, esq.*

In Great Titchfield-street, *M. Pabin de la Blancherie.*

At Streatham, *Miss Elizabeth Borrodaile.*

At Highbury, *R. Lee, esq.* an eminent merchant, who, distracted by great losses and by the deplorable state of trade, threw himself into the New River.

At Muswell-hill, 66, *Abbot Kent, esq.*

At Totteridge, *E. Ruddock, esq.*

At Leatherhead, *H. W. Money, esq.* of the Bengal Civil Service.

In Gray's Inn-lane, 19, *Miss Hannah Warren.*

In Harley-street, *Mrs. Newton.*

In Margaret-street, 46, *Hugh M' Rath, esq.*

In Baker-street, *Lady Viscountess Sidmouth*, wife of Lord Sidmouth, late Premier.

At Kensington, 22, *Ensign C. P. Griffiths, 57th.*

In James's-street, 76, *Mr. James Gordon*, of the Cudbar Company.

In Harley-street, the only daughter and child of *T. Johns, esq.* M. P. for Cardiganshire.

At Fulham, 32, *Capt. Oct. Bond*, of the Bombay Establishment.

In Lincoln's inn-fields, *Mrs. Jane Walker*, relict of the late Accountant-general.

On his way to Brighton, aged 62, the *Hon. Baron Dunsdale*, partner in a banking firm in London.

*Mrs. Read*, wife of *Mr. R.* of Charing Cross.

*Mrs. Alman*, wife of *Mr. A.* linen-dra-per.

At Belle Vue, Hampstead, two children of *Mr. Holroyd.*

*Edward*, youngest son of *D. Robertson, esq.* of Bedford-square.

In George-street, *Mrs. Croxford.*

In Lower Brook-street, in consequence of a fall from his horse, *Thomas Perington, esq.*

In Newcastle street, 30, *Mrs. Clement.*

In Upper Baker-street, *Mr. William Campbell*, many years editor of the Dublin Evening Post, a paper of singular merit and great public spirit and utility.

In Fitzroy-street, *Mrs. Robbards.*

In Great Bush-lane, 77, *H. Vonbolte, esq.*

At Croydon, *Mrs. W. H. Jones.*

At Hampton court, *Miss Flora Willis.*

At Lambeth, *Lieut. John Serjeant*, who had been wounded at the battle of Bunker's-hill and White Plains.

At Stamford-hill, *Mrs. Craven.*

In Red Lion-square, *Mrs. Devon.*

In Michael's Grove, SS, *Edward Mount, esq.*

In Stewgate-walk, 66, *Mr. T. Hancock.*

In his 70th year, after an illness of nine days, *John Smart, esq.* of Russel-place, Fitzroy-square, a very eminent miniature-painter. His surprising likenesses were justly admired both in his native country and in the East Indies, where he practised for some years with great and deserved reputation.

*Mr. J. Holland*, of Gutter-lane, Cheapside. While walking his horse, during the thunder storm, along the Green-lane, near Kilburn, in company with another person, he was struck by a vivid flash of lightning, and instantly fell from his horse, dead, without a groan.

In consequence of a chaise passing over him in Whitechapel, which caused his death in a few minutes, *the Rev. Mr. Slingsby*, minister of Dagenham, Essex.

After a few hours illness, of the gout in his stomach, *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, Earl of Shaftesbury, Baron Ashley of Winborne, St. Giles, Baron Cooper of Pawlett, a Baronet, and F. R. S. His lordship was born Sept. 17, 1761; succeeded his father, Anthony, the fourth Earl, in 1771; and, on the 17th of July, 1786, married Barbara, daughter of the late Sir John Webb, bart. by whom he has left one daughter, Barbara, born in 1788, who succeeds to estates of the value of 20,000l. a year. His lordship, having died without issue male, is succeeded in his titles by his brother the Hon. Cropley Ashley Cooper, clerk of the deliveries in the ordnance, and one of the representatives for Dorchester, now Earl of Shaftesbury.

At Blackheath, in the 45th year of her age, *Mrs. Nicholis*, wife of *Mr. Thomas N.* of Providence-row, Finsbury-square, after a long and painful illness of eight months, which she bore with that resignation and fortitude that so eminently distinguished her progress through life. While others were heedlessly tracing the flowery paths of pleasure, and eagerly pursuing the gilded allurements of dissipation, her whole study and aim was to make her family happy, and the greatest object of her ambition was domestic tranquillity, like that Cornelia, in being surrounded by her children, who were prized her jewels.

[*Mr. George Robinson*, bookseiler, of Paternoster-row, whose death we noticed in our last, was the son of the late eminent George Robinson: he had the misfortune to see his exertions in trade baffled in a single night,



night, by the destruction of a printing-office in which he happened to have property to a very large amount, by fire. Discouraged, but not daunted, he met this misfortune with firmness, and for a long time struggled to free his affairs from the embarrassments which it had occasioned; but, finding his difficulties increase, instead of involving himself still deeper, by resorting to the usual means of upholding a sinking credit, he met the evil day with resolution, and submitted his extensive concerns to an ordeal fatal to the credit of half the commercial world. He patiently investigated every account, and punctually fulfilled every engagement; a considerable surplus rewarded his labour and perseverance, and his credit gathered strength from the shock, which but a short time before had menaced its annihilation. His unremitting exertions throughout the whole of these difficulties, perhaps shortened his existence, but he lived to see them crowned with success, and to see his affairs released from every incumbrance, and a comfortable provision made for those most dear to him.]

[*Felix M'Carthy*, esq. whose death was announced in our last, was long well known for his eccentricity and benevolence. He was a native of Cork, and served in the French army before the revolution, but for more than twenty years has been living in and near London, in situations very different, and often on the chances of the day; he was occasionally an usher in different schools, which he generally quitted on the first receipt of his salary; he was sometimes a collector of intelligence for newspapers, at others an agent for money lenders or borrowers, and was once in the confidence of the Earl of Moira, when he had a house in St. James's-place, an elegant equipage, and, though he had been released from prison by two different insolvent acts, was started a candidate for Leicester, in opposition to Mr. Babington, and polled nearly 200 voters: after this, his sun of splendour set, to rise no more; he lost the confidence of his noble patron, sunk into extreme distress, and at length died in the King's Bench Prison. Mr. M'Carthy was the author of several pamphlets upon subjects of temporary interest at the periods when they were written. His last production was one of considerable length and comprehension, upon the question of the Catholic Veto. Mr. M'Carthy was remarkable for his great stature and strength, which, being united with a courage no less singular, rendered him extremely formidable when provoked by insult, though, like most men so gifted, he was by his natural disposition extremely placid, good humored, and forbearing. Many extraordinary feats are told by those who shared his intimacy in his prime of life, of the punishment, no less severe than singular, which he inflicted on the petulance of those who were so silly and so mistaken as to fasten quarrels

upon him. Among these was the breaking of the jaw bone of a life-guard's-man, who shoved him off the pavement in St. Martin's-lane; and knocking together the heads of two young sprigs of pugilism, who assailed him near the wall that formerly stood in front of Buccleugh-house, Whitehall; these youths Mr. M'Carthy took one in each hand, and, holding them at arm's length, so that their blows could not reach him, dashed them together till he made them cry for mercy, and let them off, telling them they ought to be much obliged to him that he did not finish with throwing them over the wall. But the most celebrated of these affairs was a rencontre with the celebrated Mendoza, at Vauxhall, during the period when that celebrated hero of the fist held the proud station of what is called "The Champion of England." Mendoza was taken to Vauxhall for a freak by a party of amateurs, who selected Mr. M'Carthy, from his size and apparent strength, as the object upon whom Mendoza might most conspicuously display his science, to the surprise and admiration of the surrounding assemblage. A row was accordingly kicked up, and a set-to took place between Mendoza and Mr. M'Carthy, in which Dan had the advantage, but without making any material impression on his robust and hardy opponent. But the gentlemen, who ran from all parts of the gardens on hearing of the affray, recognizing Mendoza, and thinking it unfair to suffer any one, of whatsoever apparent strength, unless a professed pugilist, to be involved in a contest with him, separated the combatants; and when Mr. M'Carthy, enraged by the blows he had received, pressed for the renewal of the combat, they endeavoured to quiet him by telling him, what it seems he did not know before, that his antagonist was the "invincible pugilist Mendoza, the champion of England!" This information, however, had a very different effect on Mr. M'Carthy from what it was intended and expected to produce. With a fury which it was impossible to restrain, he burst through the circle that surrounded him, and rushing upon Dan, in defiance of all efforts of art, he seized him in his arms, and carried him, struggling in vain to disengage himself, to the barrier at the entrance, over which he flung him with a force that astonished the beholders, to a considerable distance among the crowd, exclaiming all the time against his impudence for presuming to obtrude himself into a respectable place of amusement, and to insult gentlemen, and enforce quarrels with them when he did get in. Mendoza's friends, it may be supposed, did not complain of the chastisement he had received; nor were those who introduced him forward to resent or notice the animadversions made upon their conduct, not only by Mr. M'Carthy, but by the company in general. Vauxhall has in consequence remained free from the annoyance of professed

professed bruisers ever since, although the science has so far spread into general practice as to have become a nuisance in almost every other public place. Although Mr. M'Carthy was thus successful in pugilistic feats in England, he had in his earlier years a very narrow escape in one of those contests with *cold iron*, which were then fashionable in France. His antagonist was a countryman of his own, equally remarkable too, for strength and courage; they fought till both were disabled by loss of blood, and Mr. M'Carthy, who had worse wounds, and a greater number of them, was left for dead, and remained long without any hope of recovery. His antagonist fled beyond the frontiers of France, and neither party knew what had become of the other, till after a lapse of twenty years they met at a place in the vicinity of Lincoln's-inn-fields, frequented by the lovers of porter and fun. After a great deal of staring, a mutual recognition took place, and a reconciliation, the manner of which, with the accompanying explanations and relations of the prior and subsequent adventures, was very entertaining to the friends of both, who immediately coalesced and formed one company for the remainder of the night. The rencontre with Mendoza was the last public exhibition of Mr. M'Carthy's strength and courage as a champion. His latter years, passed in the tranquillity of private life, exhibited alternate vicissitudes of generous, but extravagant and thoughtless, hospitality; and of distress often bordering on want, which, however, could not subdue his spirit, or destroy his cheerfulness. Mr. M'Carthy, although he had been absent from Ireland for above thirty years, during the earlier part of which he resided on the continent, he always retained a sincere and ardent affection for his country. He was accordingly sought after by multitudes of his distressed countrymen, with whom he never failed to share his purse while he had any thing in it, and his heart, when he had not. This single trait is itself a summary of his character; and if it had in it sometimes more of generosity than of discretion, the failing arose from so good a principle, that his death (which was probably not a little hastened by its consequences), will require but a little exertion of the charity towards human frailty which death naturally inspires, to extinguish the blame that indiscretion may sometimes call forth from strict propriety, in the sympathy which his known and undeniable good nature must find in the kindred feelings of every generous heart.]

In Albemarle-street, the Right. Hon. Sir John Anstruther, M. P. for Anstruther, &c. and holder of some sinecure appointments. The ancestor of this gentleman was created a baronet in 1691. At an early age he himself was sent to the University of Glasgow, where he completed his studies under Dr. Millar,

the celebrated professor of humanity. Being destined for the English bar, in 1774, Mr. A. was admitted of Lincoln's Inn, and received a call in Hilary Term, 1779. He at first distinguished himself chiefly in the appeals brought from Scotland, to be determined in the House of Peers; but, as his family possessed considerable influence, he was brought into parliament while yet a very young man, and for a considerable period appears to have voted and acted with Mr. Fox. Having addicted himself to the consideration of the affairs of India, he was appointed a manager to conduct the impeachment against Mr. Hastings, and opened one of the charges in a speech which was greatly applauded. He also spoke with considerable effect on the regency bill, the declaratory act, and Mr. Pitt's India bill, all of which he opposed. Soon after this (1796-7) Mr. Anstruther repaired to Asia, in the character of one of the judges of Bengal, and has lately returned to this country. Almost immediately after his arrival, he was nominated a member of the privy council, and lately sat once more for a district of Scotch boroughs. In the last year he rendered himself obnoxious by a speech against Sir F. Burdett, and had his windows broken by the populace.

In Dran-street, South Audley-square, after a long illness, in his 42d year, the Hon. Charles Baget Agar, of Llanhydrock House, Cornwall. Mr. Agar was the third and youngest son of James the first Lord Viscount Clifden, by Lucia, eldest daughter of John Martin, esq. and widow of the Hon. Henry Boyle Walsingham, second son of Henry Earl of Shannon. At an early age he was sent to Westminster-school; and having been admitted, in 1783, a King's scholar on the foundation, he was, in 1788, elected to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford. During this time he was educated entirely under the care and superintendence of his great-uncle the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, afterwards created Lord Mandip; and at these distinguished seminaries he imbibed those high sentiments of honour, and that pure and unmixed sincerity, which were his great characteristics through life. After passing four years at the university, and having taken the degree of B. A. he entered himself of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and was at the usual standing called to the Bar. Having chosen the Chancery line as his department, he for some time gave himself up to his profession with very laudable diligence, acquiring, as a young man, a competent share of practice, and attaining, at an early period, the situations of a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and of Deputy Recorder of Oxford. In November, 1804, he married Miss Hunt, of Llanhydrock, in the county of Cornwall, the heiress and representative of the family of Roberts, formerly Earls of Radnor.



## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* \* *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**MARRIED**] At Howick, Mr. R. Jardine, to Miss Agnes Nixon.

At Alston, Mr. W. Errington to Miss Jane Pattinson.

Mr. Gargrave, of Durham, to Miss Phillips, of Kennington.

At Darlington, Mr. Bonosfield, to Miss Forster.

At Gateshead, Mr. G. Ewbank, of Durham, to Miss Ann Lolling.—Mr. Watson Wilson, to Miss Robson, of Sunderland.

Mr. R. J. Collier, comedian, to Miss Whitfield.

At Newcastle, Mr. Bradshaw, to Miss Colhoun.—Mr. Gideon Gledston, aged 79, to Miss Ann Moffit, aged 62.

At Darlington, J. Stonehouse, esq. to Miss Brown.—Mr. Harrison, to Miss Towers.—Mr. Bowsfield, to Miss Foster.

**Died.**] At Bowes House, Mrs. R. Fenwick.

At Ponteland, the Rev. John Rawlins.

At North Blythe, Mrs. Mary Ord, 67.

At Unthank Hall, Wm. Tweddell, esq.

At Clavering Place, deservedly regretted, Walter Heron, esq.

At North Shore, Mrs. Sarah Gibson, aged 102.

At Newcastle, Mr. Robt. Rutherford, master-weigher, 69.—Mr. James Sillick, 47.

At Hexham, Mrs. Forster, 26.

At Kingshaw Green, Mr. John Cowing.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

About six o'clock, May 31, after the tide had ebbed a few minutes (in the ordinary course), it flowed again into the harbour of Whitehaven, at the rate of from three to four knots an hour, rising a foot and a half perpendicular at the Old Quay End, and instantly receding at the same rate. These irregular fluxes and refluxes were repeated four or five times, and in the same space of a few minutes, with such violence as to cause some vessels to break from their moorings. The wind at the time was S. E. and blowing moderately.

A fine plantation of firs, occupying about 300 acres, round the Beacon, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, took fire last week; but by the timely assistance of the Penrith militia, who tore up several trees by the roots, it was extinguished in the space of 20 mi-

nutes, but not before 12 or 13 acres were laid waste by the flames.

**Married.**] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Tomlinson, to Miss S. Bell.

At Workington, Capt. W. Randell, to Miss Bell.—Brown Hodgson, esq. to Miss Parkin.

At Lamblugh, Mr. J. Nicholson, to Miss Mary Kendal.

In Carlisle, Mr. J. Byers, to Miss B. Bendle.—Mr. James Parkins, to Miss Jane Graham.—Mr. W. Fisher, to Miss C. Dodd.—Mr. W. Barker, of Heskett, to Miss M. Harrington.

At Penrith, Mr. Percival, to Miss Watson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. M. Wright, to Miss F. Graham.—Mr. A. Learsony, to Miss B. Stabel.—Mr. T. Caille, to Miss S. Dickenson.—Mr. M. Tyson, of Ireton, to Miss Jane Long.—Mr. D. Pearson, of Beckermont, to Miss E. Mossop.

**Died.**] At Carlisle, Mrs. Halliburtown.—Miss Ann Henderson.

At Penrith, Mr. John Lee, 44.

At St. Bees, Mrs. Todd, 83.

At Flimley, Mr. J. Twentymen.

At Hensington, Mrs. D. Scott, 83.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Meals.

At Cumminsdate, Mr. Sowerby, 64.

At Kelton, Dorothy Page, aged 106.

At Irthington, the Rev. Mr. Stampton, 76.

At Greenfield, Mrs. Dorothy Noble.

At Broomhills, Mr. G. Murray, 53.

At Gilcrux, Mr. Joseph Hall.

At Maryport, Mr. J. Shipton.

At Douglas, Mrs. Clague, 104.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Bushby.

At Deep Slack, Mrs. Shepherd.

At Blindbeck, Mrs. Wilson, 82.

At Lythesade, Mr. R. Robinson.

At Brownber, Mrs. Fothergill, 63.

### YORKSHIRE.

Leeds numbers 85,930, and an excess of nearly 3000 females.

Hull numbers 32,944, and an excess of nearly 4000 females.

York, 19,016.

Wakefield, 8593; and Pontefract, 3605.

Sheffield and vicinity, 53,231.

**Married.**] At Pontefract, Mr. W. Smith, to Miss C. Farnar.

At Langtast, M. G. Richmond, to Miss Brunton.

At

At Hallifax, Mr. J. Fernside, to Miss M.H. Rushton.

M. A. H. Ayre, esq. to Miss Frances Tripp, of Stofforth.

Mr. John Brathwaite, to Miss R. Calvert, both of Leeds.

Mr. Wm. Wood, of Leeds, to Nancy Whytehead, of Nawton.—Mr. W. Cooper, to Miss Jane Hartley.

At Glossop, Mr. Burgess, of Leeds, to Miss Howe.

Mr. R. Betts, to Miss E. Wilson, both of Sheffield.

At Ackworth, the Rev. J. Fisher, to Miss Lydia Doubeward.

At Barton, Mr. Barber, to Miss S. Rawson.

At Newton, Mr. Gill, to Mrs. Nettleton.

At Hull, Mr. R. Lowson, to Miss Parker, of S. Newbald.—Mr. M. G. Humberston, of Hull, to Mrs. Clubley.—Mr. Denison, of Hull, to Miss Shotling.—The Rev. J. Thompson, of Hull, to Miss King, of West Whiston.

At Bradfield, Mr. J. H. Harden, to Miss C.E. Webster.

At Rotherham, Mr. R. Woodhead, to Miss Wastney.

At Brigg, Captain Spring, to Milath Rhodes.

At Brighflats, Mr. J. Morton, to Miss Mary Burton, quakers.

Mr. C. Brown, printer, to Miss Lea, of Pontefract.

Mr. G. Beard, of Hunslet, to Miss Raine, of Leeds.

Mr. Johnson, of Leeds, to Miss S. Rowlandson, of Lazencroft.

Mr. John Fox, of Rastrick, to Miss Poland, of Skircoat.

John Stansfield, of Lothersdale, to Sarah Armistead, of Leeds, both quakers.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Broomhead, to Miss Ann Rose.—Mr. T. Bullwort, to Miss E. Nodder.—Mr. Law, to Miss E. Sheddle.

*Died.*] At Hull, suddenly. Edward Boardman, 77, wounded at the battle of Minden, in 1759.—Ann, the wife of Mr. J. Lowther, 38.—Much respected, Mr. George Robinson, 51.—Mr. J. Wallis, gunsmith.—Mrs. Norman.—Mrs. Foster, 77.—Mr. W. Smith, 77.

At Heckley, near Sheffield, Mr. Thomas Archdale, 92.

At Walthow, Mrs. Jebb, late of Chesterfield, 79.

At Brigg, Mrs. M. Swallow.

At Manville, Mr. Thomas Mann, an eminent mechanic, and inventor of an artificial arm and leg, well known and admired.

At Penithwait House, Mrs. Wilson, 51.

At Pontefract, Richard Horncastle, esq.—Mrs. Eliz. Heptinstal.

At Hallifax, Mr. Joseph Blackey.—Miss Chavely.

At Wakefield, Mr. W. Shakletow.

At York, Mr. Walter Gray, 63.—Mrs. Carter, 64.—Mr. Joseph Halfpenny, an emi-

nent architect and draughts-man, and author of several esteemed works.—Mr. Sam. Nutt, 41.—Mrs. E. Whisker, 62.

At Boroughbridge, F. Bolton, 83, a pauper, who habituated himself to live and sleep in wet clothes and damp places, without injury, a practice in which he has not been wholly singular.

At Thorp, Mrs. Bramley.

At East Winton, the Rev. L. Howson, 88, 58 years vicar, at 35l. per annum!

At Skewkirk, Miss Tenant.

At Brough Hall, Sir John Lawson, 69, the title and estate descending to Henry Maire, esq. of Lartington.

At Beverley, T. Dickenson, esq. 68.—Mrs. Coates, relict of Dr. Coates.

At Preston, Mr. W. Brocklebank.

At Bishop Burton, Mr. E. Autherton, 68.

At Bradford, Mr. James Garnett, 67.

At Whitby, Mrs. Atty.

At Thornhumbald, Mrs. M. Stephenson, 33.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Holberry.

At Rotherham, Jacob Boomer, esq. 62.

At Leeds, Mr. John, Bukett.—Mr. W. Lister, in the house of Fenton and Co. 48.—Mr. Pretions.—Mrs. Heaps.—Miss Ann Dickenson.—Miss M. Sherbrook.—Miss E. Stend.—Mrs. Raistrick, 50.

At Sheffield, Mr. Jackson.—Mr. J. W. Roberts, of Leavy Greave.—Mr. S. Smith, of Barker Pool, 23.—Mr. W. Padley, 25.—Mrs. Leader, wife of Lieutenant-colonel L.—Mr. C. Daniel.

At Haltern Place, Thomas York, esq. 73.

At Drillington, Mr. R. Wood, 52.

At Skipton, Peter Garforth, esq. 79.

At Acomb, Thomas Champney, esq. of Nuffles Hall, 57.

At Laxton, Mr. John Hudson, 61.

At Chevet, near Wakefield, Sir Thomas Pilkington, 37, leaving a pregnant widow.

At Wakefield, Mr. Medford Spring, attorney at law.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The charity-schools of the established church in Liverpool educate upwards of 1400 children.

#### Inhabitants.

Preston . . . . . numbers 17,065

Manchester . . . . . 92,573

Liverpool . . . . . 94,376

Blackburn . . . . . 15,083

*Married.*] Mr. Thomas Bodick, of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Fell, of Hawthorn.

At Manchester, Mr. Harrison, to Miss Mary Hole, of Cauntton.—Mr. John Fletcher, of Liverpool, to Miss Eliz. North.

At Wigan, Mr. W. Cooper, to Miss Hague.

At Preston, Mr. Joseph Croft, to Miss J. Preston, of Leyland.

*Died.*] At and near Liverpool, Mr. James Macauley, 54.—Mr. W. Atkinson, 84.—Mrs. Hughes.—Mrs. Monk.—Mr. J. Corf.—Mr. C. Distell.—Mr. Hammerton.—Mrs.

A. M'Ewen.



A. McEwen.—Mrs. M. Peters.—Mr. R. Hall, 57.—Mr. Terry, merchant.—James Gildart, esq.—Mr. Melling.—Mr. D. Bancroft.—Mr. John Jones.—Mr. John Lutler, printer, 68.

At Manchester, Mrs. Salt.—Mr. Buckley, in consequence of being terrified by a fanatical preacher.—Mr. James Thistlethwaite: he travelled for a respectable house in Manchester, and was crossing the principal water on Lancaster Sands, a little before the coach, and was nearly over, when, keeping rather too low down, his horse plunged into one of those dangerous breaks which the sea frequently makes in the sand, and was thrown over his horse's head, and rose no more. It is supposed the horse, in its efforts to gain the shore, trampled him to death. The landlord at the house on the bank, aware of the danger, waved his hand to warn him, but seeing it unavailing, he immediately dispatched a messenger to a medical gentleman not far distant. The body was found in half an hour, and every means used to revive the spark of vitality, but in vain.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Thrigley.

#### CHESHIRE.

The following advertisement is the most glorious trophy acquired by any nobleman within our remembrance.

*Chester, July 4, 1811.*

“Earl Grosvenor, wishing to extend the benefits of education to those poor boys of six years old and upwards who cannot, at present, gain admission into the charity-schools established in this city, has engaged a master, of approved abilities, and made arrangements for opening a school, early in next month, for that purpose. Those parents, &c. who wish to embrace this advantage, are requested to apply to Mr. Hamilton, at the Blue school, where he will attend every day next week, from ten to one o'clock, to receive names and certificates of age.”

A youth of 16, at Eccleston, has acquired the height of six feet two inches.

Two young men lately perished in the Quick Sands, near Parkgate.

Parkgate is this season fuller of fashionable company than usual.

A grand gate has been commenced at Chester castle.

John Isaac Levi, a Jew, was lately christened at St. Bride's, Chester.

Much mischief was inflicted by the late storm of lightening at Gresford.

*Married.]* At Chester, Mr. Hostage, to Miss Street, of Nantwich.—Mr. J. Cotgreave, to Miss Sydney Parry.

At Overton, Mr. Wright, aged 90, to Mrs. Birkenhead, aged 82.

At Daresbury, Mr. Gleave, to Miss Ford.

At Nantwich, Mr. W. C. Chew, to Miss Hannah Heath.

Mr. G. Kynaston, of Chester, 74, to Mrs. Allender, 34.

*Died.]* At Chester, Mrs. Wilkinson, 68.—Mr. Thomas Maddox.—Mrs. Bell.

At Minsterley, the Rev. Mr. Williams.

At Congleton, Mrs. Pearson.

At Poulton, Rear-Admiral R. Smith, 70.

At Parkgate, Mrs. Weigh, of Chester.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

Derby numbers 13,045.

*Married.]* The Rev. J. D. G. Pike, to Miss Sanders, of Derby.

Mr. John Harfield, of Rowarth-house, to Miss S. Ferns.

At Barrow, the Rev. C. Dodsley, to Miss Beaumont.

In Derby, Mr. Eyre, to Miss Spurr, both of Radborne.

*Died.]* By a stroke of lightning, at Castleton, Isaac Rose, with no external mark of injury. A woman was struck, who sat near him, but recovered. Two large oak-trees were shattered by the same storm, in Chatsworth Park.

At Renishaw, Sir Sitwell Sitwell, a magistrate of Derby and York, and deservedly regretted.

At Ticknell, Mrs. Barrow, 82.

At Hatton, Mr. Hackett, 34.

At Borrowash, Mr. Allen, 62.

At Stonegravel, Mr. H. Milner, 86.

At Ashborne, S. Ward, esq. 57.

At Derby, Mrs. Bailey, 31.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Nottingham numbers 34,363.

Bingham numbers 1326, the sexes being equal!

Radford Parish numbers 3447.

*Married.]* At Nottingham, Mr. R. Hunt, to Miss Mary Taylor.—Mr. J. Hallam, to Miss Hannah Shipley.—Mr. A. McIntosh, 70, to Miss A. Rollet, 19.

At Long Bennington, Mr. Cooke, to Miss Hackett.

At Newark, Mr. Gibson, to Mrs. Sadler.

*Died.]* At Nottingham, Mr. Gilbert, 45.—Miss E. Gill.—Miss H. Wilson.—Mrs. Haines, relict of Dr. Haines.—Mr. J. Wells, sen. 46.—Isaac Stone, esq. 81.

At Shelton, Mrs. Malktey, wife of S. Malktey, esq.

At Flawborough, John Harrison, esq.

At Kingston, Mrs. Stokes.

At East Leake, Mr. J. Clarke, 63.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

The shepherd of Mr. Edman, of Marblethorp, Lincolnshire, was struck dead by lightning, which shattered his skull to pieces, and rendered him a shocking spectacle.

Gainsbro' numbers 5172 inhabitants.

Grimsby numbers 2747.

Market Raisin numbers 964.

Stamford has 5519, Lincoln 8600, and Boston 7841, inhabitants, by the present enumeration.

The patriotic subscription for Mr. Drakard amounts to upwards of 400l. Mr. Drakard's memorial, presented to the House of Commons,

mons, is one of the most sensible compositions that we recollect to have seen.

Three persons lost their lives by lightning in this county, during the late storm.

*Married.*] At Stamford, Mr. James Watson, of London, to Miss Mary Benthams.

At Long Sutton, Robert Peck, esq. to Mrs. Palfret.

At Kitton, Mr. John Jenkins, of Stamford, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor.

At Raughton, Mr. T. Richardson, to Mrs. E. Gaunt.

At Grimsby, Mr. R. Partridge, to Mrs. Ourram.

At Swinstead, Mr. J. S. Sandall, to Miss M. Ivy.

At Weston Newton, the Rev. Payne Edwards, to Miss L. Richardson, of Cartmel.

*Died*] At Grimbrough, Mrs. Wilson, 72.—Mr. W. Ashton, 58.

At Holtville Clay, Mr. Tenny.

At Hogsthorpe, Mrs. Mary Styant, 45.

At Walecot, Mrs. Day, 36.

At Sleaford, Mrs. J. Weightman, 73.

At Stanfield, Mr. J. Fowler, 28.

At Wainfleet, Mr. W. Haiston, 79.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Goodlard, 42.

At Swinstead, Mr. Pilgrim, 70.—Mr. G. White.

At Grantham, Mr. John Swain.

At Louth, Mr. W. Warder, 70.—Mr. W. May.

At Lincoln, R. Gibbeson, esq. 81, mayor in 1783 and 1794.—Mr. W. Brown.—Mrs. Hayward, 64.

At Spalding, Mr. R. Langby, quaker,

At Stamford, Mr. Samuel Mills.

At Spilsby, F. Breakenbury, esq. late of the 57th.

At Boston, Mrs. S. Atkin —Mrs. Farlow, daughter of the late Mr. Harle.—Mrs. Wardle.

At Grimsby, Mrs. Stockdale.

At Keston, Mrs. Ketton, 60.—And a few days after, Mr. R. K. her husband, 65.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

Loughbro' numbers 5400.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. A. K. Holmes, to Miss J. Wallis —Mr. T. Barrett, to Miss Hollin.

E. H. Cheyney, esq. Scotch Greys, to Miss Eliza Ayre, of Gadsby.

Mr. Thomas Hill, of Uppingham, to Miss South, of Wakenley.

At Leicester, Gratian Hart, esq. to Miss Anna Maria Cant.

J. A. Cropper, esq. of Loughton, to Miss Harvey, of Caldon.

At Aston, Mr. J. Moore, to Miss E. Turner.

At Skeffington, Mr. F. Deacon, of Leicester, to Miss Dalby.

Mr. Clarkson, to Miss Dunn, of Wigston.

At Stoke, Mr. Neale, to Miss Everswood.—Mr. R. Heathcoat, to Miss Gunton,

At Wanlip, Mr. Fisher, to Miss Wright.  
At Barrow, Mr. W. Beaumont, to Miss H. Ludlam.

At Whetstone, H. Brown, esq. to Miss Frone.

*Died.*] At Liddington, Mrs. Brown, 56.

At Donnington, Mr. Davy, 41.

At Oakham, Mr. Bottomley, 60.

At Langham Lodge, Miss Rudkin.

At Ashby, Miss E. Salkeld, 21.

At Kingsthorpe, Mr. W. Goodrich, 40.

At Arisby, Mr. D. Fonear.

At Mountsorrel, Mr. J. Mason.

At Lyston, Mr. W. W. Wilson.

At Blaby, Mr. James Flude, 71.

At Broughton Ashley, Mr. S. Swinfen.

At Lutterworth, Mr. George Nicholls, in the prime of life, son of J. Nicholls, esq. of Skie Place, Leicester.

At Hanbro', Mrs. Catherine Bullivant, 29.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

In addition to the melancholy effects produced by the violent thunder-storms, with which this and the neighbouring counties have recently been visited, we have to detail others. Two men having taken shelter in a barn, near Stone, it was, in a short time, struck by the lightning, when one was instantly killed, and the other so much injured, as to lie without hopes of recovery. At Blurton, another man was killed in a similar situation; a boy was along with him at the time, but escaped unhurt. At Corton, near Milwich, two cows were killed; and numerous sheep and cattle were destroyed in other places in the county.

There is still living, at the village of Tetbury, five miles from Burton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Ann Moore, who has lived, or rather existed, without food, for several years; and without any liquor, not even so much as a glass of water, for two years and a half. Her stature is of a middle size: she was married, and has had four children, two of whom are now living. She can sit up in bed, read her bible and prayer-book, with the assistance of glasses, and work, at intervals, at her needle. Her memory is strong. In respect to the use of her frame, all the lower parts, up to her body, are useless, and totally dead. Her legs are bent under her, and their sinews grown stiff; her voice is low and faint, but accurately distinct; she takes snuff, and now is in her 50th year.

*Married.*] Thomas Daniel, esq. of Aldridge, to Miss Mary Smith, of Woodhall.

At Tanworth, John Barrett, esq. to Miss Seal.—R. Wood, esq. to Miss Alice Harding.

At Cheadle, R. Godwin, esq. of Birchwood, to Miss Hannah Steele.

At Wolverhampton, Captain J. Horton, 51st, to Miss Crutchley.

*Died.*] At Tatenhill, Henry Coxon, 92, 72 years parish clerk.



**WARWICKSHIRE.**

Birmingham numbers 70,037.

*Married.*] S. Dunsford, esq. of Portugal-house, to Miss Grant, of Bristol.

*Died.*] At Wolstan, Gen. Geo. Scott, of the 38th, 79.

At Badesley, the Rev. H. Bishop, a Catholic priest, 86.

Mrs. Robinson, of Coventry.

**SHROPSHIRE.**

A spirited subscription has been set on foot in this and the adjoining counties, to relieve the sufferers by the late inundations, and it amounted to nearly 2000l. in the middle of July.

*Married.*] At Overton, R. Walker, esq. of Bucks, to Miss Fletcher, of Gwernhayled.

At Wellington, Mr. Evans, to Mrs. Parsons.

At Eyton, Mr. W. Gittens, to Miss Bromley.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. S. Morris, to Miss Lee.

At Bridgnorth, George Childe, esq. to Miss M. A. Smith.

At Wollerton, Mr. J. Massey, to Miss Cartwright.

E. Wellings, esq. of Ludlow, to Miss Cooper.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Coupland, 81.—Mr. Joseph Griffiths.

At Ashford, Mrs. Price, the daughter, and John Oakeley, esq. the father. Mrs. P. his eldest daughter, whose residence was not far from his seat at Firgrove, was taken ill on Friday, delivered of a dead child, and expired the following morning, without uttering a syllable; and Mr. Oakeley, while under his daughter's roof, was seized the following day with a fit, and expired without a groan.

At Ketley, Mr. Ford; and, a few days after, Mrs. Ford.

At Boreatton, Rowland Hunt, esq.

At Welland Villa, Mr. Daniel Holford, of the lower Dirtwich Saltworks.

At Drayton, Mr. Mattison, late partner in the house of Heseltine and Co. London.

At Ellesmere, Mrs. Anne Kynaston, 84.

**WORCESTERSHIRE.**

Lucien Bonaparte lately arrived, with part of his family, at Thorngrove House, his future residence. Colonel Leighton attends him constantly on behalf of government, opens his letters, &c.

*Married.*] At Upton, J. Bird, esq. to Miss Barnes.

Captain Elrington, 39th, to Miss Roper, of Worcester.

At Evesham, Mr. Atkins, to Miss Stratton.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mr. John Lewis.—Aged 103, Sarah Smith, mender of chair-bottoms.

**HEREFORDSHIRE.**

Hereford numbers 7306, and an excess of 1000 females.

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A man was killed at Monnington, in the late storm of lightning.

*Died.*] At Ross, Miss Jane Hoskyns, 82, late of Peterstow.—Mrs. Sarah Purchas.

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**

An act for extending the Horse-towing path, on the banks of the Severn, from Worcester-bridge, to a place called the Lower Parting, below Gloucester, has received the royal assent.

By the decision of the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords on the Berkeley Peerage, the eldest four sons of the late Earl and present Countess of Berkeley are declared illegitimate, and the title devolves upon the fifth son, who is the first-born in wedlock, viz. Thomas Morton Fitzharding, now Earl Berkeley, born 19th October, 1796.

A beautiful tessellated pavement, in fine preservation, has been discovered at Worthington, two miles from Frogmill.

Bristol numbers 46,592.

*Married.*] C. R. Barker, esq. of Fairford, to Miss E. Bernardeston, of Rye's Lodge, Suffolk.

At Wooton, the Rev. James Boorman, to Mrs. Eleanor Page.

At Almondsbury, Mr. Dowling, 68, to Miss H. Batten, 22.

Mr. W. Harris, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Wintle, of Broad-Oak.

*Died.*] At Tewkesbury, Thomas Cooper, esq.

At Fairford, Miss M. A. Thomas.

At Wooton, Miss L. Wheeler.

At Bristol, W. Bush, esq.—Mrs. Bonaccl.—In Park Street, Miss A. S. Burgess.—Mr. W. Holder, in Jamaica.—In High Street, Mrs. Howarth.—In Temple Street, Mr. Geo. Beck, 33.—Drowned, Mr. Slade, hair-dresser.—George Baker, esq. of Hants.

At Clifton, Miss L. Gordon, of Gower Street, London.—Miss Vincent.

**OXFORDSHIRE.**

*Married.*] The Rev. J. Joyce, of Henley, to Miss Sarah Breakpear.

**HERTFORDSHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Berkhamsted, J. Austin, esq. to Mrs. E. Witham.

At Tring, J. Duncombe, esq. to Miss Stockley, of Wingrove.

*Died.*] At Hitchin, John Crabb, esq.

At Watford, Mrs. Sarah Lawrence.

**BEDFORDSHIRE.**

*Woburn Sheep-shearing.*—On Monday morning, after a public breakfast at the abbey, his Grace and his friends repaired to the park-farm, and, on the ringing of the bell, the examination of the South-Down and Merino tups commenced, which are intended for letting. About three o'clock the company repaired to the abbey, and sat down to a sumptuous dinner, served up in the great hall. As soon as the cloth was withdrawn, his Grace gave "The King, and his speedy Recovery."

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"The

"The Prince Regent." "The Queen and Royal Family." "Sir Joseph Banks." "Good Grazing." His Grace then rose, and observed, that, two years ago, Thomas Greg, esq. of Coles, in Hertfordshire, (whom he had now the pleasure to see present,) had patriotically offered the management on his farm to the notice and inspection of Bedfordshire farmers, and that, at his (the Duke's) request, John Higgins, Thomas Wilson, and John Foster, had undertaken this examination; and their report, after repeated visits, on the novel practices of Mr. Greg, having appeared deserving of it, had been printed, and would now be distributed to the company. His Grace concluded by saying, that his own repeated visits to Mr. Greg's farm, enabled him to confirm, in every particular, the printed report; and that, therefore, he should propose the health of that gentleman, "Mr. Greg." Mr. Greg, in reply, complimented his Grace on the able selection which had been made, of the experienced men, who, dispassionately, examined his farm. "The union of Commerce and Agriculture." "Mr. Coke, of Norfolk." "The President of the Board of Agriculture." Sir John Sinclair rose in consequence, and said, that, proud as he was in being noticed by his noble friend and the company present, he could not refrain from congratulating them on the spirit of the country for improvement, evinced by no less than one hundred and eighty-nine acts for inclosures of parishes having been brought before parliament in this session. When, turning to Lord Erskine, who sat next him, he observed, that his noble friend must make haste and resume the seals, if he expected to reap any of the remaining benefits to the Chancellor from passing such acts: and concluded a very neat speech by giving, "May a Common become a very uncommon Spectacle in England." His Grace then gave, "Lord Erskine;" who, after thanking the company, expressed his satisfaction at hearing of the vast number of inclosure bills, and his regret that they did not come a little sooner; not because he wished to share the fees, heartily wishing that this, and all impediments to improvement, were done away.

*2nd Day.*—On Tuesday morning such of the company, at Woburn, as are members of the Smithfield Club, assembled at his Grace's public breakfast; and, afterwards, held a meeting in an adjoining room, his Grace, the President, in the chair. The chief business consisted in electing several new members of the club. The company then repaired to the stables adjoining the abbey, where the wethers, shown for the prizes offered by his Grace, were inspected in their wool, and again after being shorn. A boar, under ten months old, of the Suffolk kind, belonging to the Earl of Upper Ossory, was shown for the prize. Mr. Runciman and Mr. Platt, also showed boars. Mr. Moore and Mr. Bushel, also showed pigs of extra stock. The

prize long-woolled theaves, were also inspected, belonging to Mr. Binpon, Mr. Platt, Mr. Trevor, Lord Ongley, Mr. Circuit, and Mr. Runciman. About twelve o'clock, the company repaired to the Crawley Heath Farm, to see the competition in ploughing. About two o'clock the company returned to the Park Farm, and spent some time in inspecting the implements exhibited. His Grace, in announcing the letting of Merino tups, took occasion to say, that, however perfect their wool might be found, he had not yet determined on the improvement in carcase that can be made of this breed of sheep. The company then returned to the farm-yard, when the following sale of the Park Farm stock took place, viz.

	Gs.
South Down Theaves .....	46
Ditto .....	46
Ditto .....	51
Ditto .....	52
Ditto .....	53
Two years old ditto .....	50
Ditto .....	59
Three years old ditto .....	42
Full-mouthed .....	39
Ditto .....	40
A five years old heifer cow .....	43
Ditto .....	58
A nine years old Devon cow .....	20
A five years old ditto .....	40
Two fat wethers .....	6
A Hereford bull, belonging to Lord Ossory .....	36

Several South Down and Merino tups were let at good prices, which concluded the business of the day.

*3rd Day.*—On Wednesday morning, after breakfast, the company repaired to the slaughter-house, to inspect the carcasses of the fat prize wethers, shown alive the preceding day; and, afterwards, they inspected the competition of the sheep-shearers, for the prizes given by his Grace. The judges appointed for the short-woolled breed of sheep, were Lord Bradford, John Ellman, and Mr. Todd; and, in pursuance of their award, his Grace delivered to Robert Trevor, esq. a cup, value ten guineas, for the best two-shear short-woolled wether; another cup to Mr. Edward Platt; and another to Mr. William Runciman. The premium for the best boar, under two years old, was adjudged to Mr. Edward Platt. His Grace adverted to the importance of encouraging shepherds in carefully attending to their flock while lambing; and stated, that John Holland, his shepherd, from 620 ewes, had raised 905 lambs, and was entitled to the first premium of five guineas; and added the names and particulars of four other candidates, for the inferior premiums in this class.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Wellingbro\*, T. Partridge, gent. 90.

At Kettering, Mr. Robert Roberts, 28.



## CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

On Saturday, June 29th, the Duke of Gloucester was installed as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, amidst the usual splendid ceremonies and an immense assemblage of public characters.

To add to the eclat, Mr. Sadler ascended in a balloon on Wednesday, and made a safe voyage into Essex. The following is his own account: "Ascended 15 min. past 2 o'clock; lost sight of Trinity college in 3 minutes;  $\frac{1}{2}$  min. more lost sight of Cambridge entirely; in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  minutes entered a mass of clouds, through which the balloon continued ascending, and in 6 minutes more was clear of the clouds. The clouds must have been nearly a mile in thickness. In a few minutes, the balloon still ascending, observed its shadow: was then moving with great velocity in a direction nearly east: balloon continued rising until 10 min. past 3 o'clock; barometer 18. thermometer 28. From the direction and velocity of the wind, at the only time there was an opportunity of observing the progress of the balloon, fearing to be carried off the coast, descended; but finding by the barometer that the fall was very rapid, threw out some ballast to moderate it—this occasioned an ascent for a short time; again descended. Observing a small copse near at hand, in the direction the balloon was taking, endeavoured to land near the edge of it, but the balloon taking the ground in the midst of a barley-field, rebounded completely over the copse, and after dragging across a field, it was for an instant arrested in its course by a hedge: a man here came to assist, but the car was torn; disengaged by the violence of the wind, and dragged, with the man holding on, until stopped by another hedge, the hoop entangled in a tree. Another man here got up, who was soon followed by a considerable number, with whose assistance the balloon was secured, but not until after it was considerably torn. Encountered in the descent a severe squall of wind. Completed the voyage at 50 min. past three, in a field near Standon, in Hertfordshire. From the velocity of the balloon it must have passed over nearly eighty miles."

At the annual meeting of the Kimbolton Agricultural Society, held on Tuesday the 4th day of June, the premiums were adjudged as follows, viz. For the best ram lamb-hog, to Mr. Mann, of Leighton. For the second best ditto, to Mr. Bennet, of Tempsford. For the best shearling ram, to ditto. For the second best ditto, to Mr. Mann, of Leighton. For the best shearling wethers, fed on grass, turnips, coleseed, and other green food, and hay only, to Mr. Billing, of Harrowden. For the second best ditto, to Mr. Mann, of Leighton. For the best pen of five shearling wethers, fed in like manner, to Mr. Ladds, of Spaldwick. For the best bull, to Mr. Nicholls, of Stukely. For the second best ditto, to Mr. Bloodworth, of Kimbolton. For the best heifer, to Mr. Nicholls, of Stukely.

For the second best ditto, to Mr. Smith, of Coppingford. For the best boar, to Mr. Mann, of Leighton. For the second best ditto, to Mr. James Lugsdin, of Little Staughton. For the best sheep-shearer, George James, shepherd to Lord St. John, two guineas. For the second best ditto, John Clark, shepherd to Mr. Nicholls, of Stukely, one guinea. To Charles Hawkins, of Old Weston, for having brought up eleven children without parochial assistance, three guineas. To Benjamin Shelford, of Old Weston, for having brought up ten children without parochial assistance, two guineas. To William Drage, for having worked as a labourer in husbandry on the farm of Mr. Philip Hustwaite, of Molesworth, thirty-two years, two guineas. To James Taylor, for having worked as a labourer in husbandry on the farm of Mr. John Mason, of Kimbolton, twenty-eight years, two guineas. To Daniel Ball, for having lived as a servant in husbandry on the farm of Mr. John Goodgames, in Little Paxton, eighteen years, three guineas. To Elizabeth Limage, for having lived as a servant in husbandry with Mr. How, of Great Stukely, eleven years, two guineas.

*Married.*] J. G. Gent, esq. to Mrs. Panton, of Newmarket.

Mr. C. Bushe, of Trinity College, to Miss Ann Broadbelt.

The Rev. M. Peyton, of Doddington, to Miss J. A. Hussey, of co. Meath.

Mr. G. Guest, of Wisbeach, to Miss M. D. Burn, of South Lynn.

Mr. C. Oliver, of Bury, to Miss Johnson, of Cherry Hinton.

W. Searle, esq. of Cambridge, to Miss E. Smales, of Walworth.

*Died.*] At Newmarket, Mr. F. Neale, an eminent training groom.

At Eriswell, aged 101, deservedly respected, James Fuller, one of the people called Quakers; whose temperate way of living was blessed with freedom from pain till the close of his long life. He had children, great grand children, and great great grand children, to the number of 210.

At Long Stanton, Sir John Hutton; succeeded by his brother.

At Oakington, Mr. J. Linton, 78.

At Alconbury, Mrs. Ann Green, 21.

## NORFOLK.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. J. Blake, of Swanton Abbots, to Miss Lubbock, of Lammas.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Mr. Dove, 75.—Rev. H. Carrington, rector of St. Stephens, 86.—Mrs. E. Crowfoot, 59.—Mrs. Edw. Harcourt.—Miss Sillett, whose wedding cloaths and shroud were brought home at the same time.—Mrs. Sillett, 43.

Mr. George Bolingbroke, of Norwich, in the Gulf of Mexico, of the yellow fever.

At Keswick, Richard Gurney, esq. a wealthy banker of the Society of Friends.

At Lynn, Mr. W. Lake.—Mrs. Sporne, 65.

At

At Litcham, Mrs. Baker, of the Bull Inn, deservedly lamented.

At Wells, Mrs. Bloom, wife of J. B. esq. 67.

At New Buckenham, Mr. John Fromow, 51.

At Broomhill House, T. Willet, esq. 75.

At Wetchingham, Mr. Elmer.

At Terrington, Mrs. Walker, 31.

Joseph Clover, lately deceased at Norwich, was born, in that city, on the twelfth of August, 1725. His father was a blacksmith, in humble life, and could only afford to allow his son a short time for instruction, in the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. He was taken from school before he had made much progress in his education and when he was seventeen years old, he was obliged, by the death of his father, to carry on the business for the benefit of his mother and her family, which consisted of four children. About the year 1750, he was first noticed by Dr. Kirwin Wright, an eminent physician, and a man of learning, who discovered genius in his neighbour, the young blacksmith, and encouraged him to direct his mind to the investigation and treatment of the diseases of horses. To this pursuit he devoted his attention with great zeal and with great success. Through the same friend by whom he was urged to study the veterinary art, he was induced to acquire a knowledge of the Latin and French languages. His object in learning these languages was to make himself acquainted with the best authors on farriery and on medicine, but particularly to read the writings of Vegetius and La Fosse. His Latin teacher was a Mr. Pagan, under whose tuition he made a rapid progress: and in French he instructed himself without the help of any master. He was much assisted in his Latin studies by acting as an amanuensis, and sometimes reading Latin books to Dr. Wright, who had the misfortune to be deprived of his sight. During this time he was a hard worker as well as a hard student. He used to work at the forge, the regular hours, from six o'clock in the morning until eight at night, and then frequently got ready the nails requisite for his men the next day. To his labours as a blacksmith, a veterinary practitioner, a student of Latin and French, he added others, as, a student of mathematics. He became a member of a society established in Norwich, among men of original minds and small incomes for improvement in mathematics and experimental philosophy, under the direction of Mr. Peter Bilby. Here he associated with John Fransham (of whose life some particulars are given in the Monthly Magazine for May last), with Mr. Arderon, F. R. S. a friend and correspondent of Baker, whose inquiries with the microscope excited general interest at that time, and with other working and thinking men. Mr. Clover had a greater quickness of apprehension, and excelled Fransham in mathematics, but the latter

had made a greater proficiency in the classics, and was therefore qualified to become his master. After his return from his eccentric excursion to Newcastle, Mr. Clover employed Fransham occasionally to ride the horses home after they were shod, and whilst the iron was heating, they used both to be employed in Latin exercises and mathematical problems, worked upon a slate hung against the forge. Thus the tutor assisted in all the labours of his pupil, and after correcting an exercise or discussing the properties of a circle, he earned his frugal meal by conducting home the horses which his pupil had shod. Natural philosophy, natural history, and botany, engaged much of this little Bilbeian society's attention. Mr. Clover demonstrated at several of their meetings the origin and progress of the bots found in the stomach and intestines of horses, so early as 1753. He discovered the manner in which the larvae of these insects (*æstrus equi*) are conveyed from the coat of the horse, where they are deposited by the fly, into the animal's stomach; and he illustrated by many experiments the whole progress of their transformation which has been since so well described by Mr. B. Clarke, in the Linnæan Transactions for 1796.

In 1765, Mr. Clover's reputation had increased so much that he relinquished working at the forge, and devoted himself wholly to the veterinary art. In this he was assisted by the most eminent medical practitioners of those days, particularly Mr. Gooch, who has inserted in the second volume of his Surgical Cases, a letter from Mr. Clover, giving a description and a drawing of an ingenious machine invented by him for the cure of ruptured tendons and fractured legs in horses. For many years Mr. Clover was severely afflicted with giddiness and pain in his head, which obliged him to decline business in 1781. He continued, however, to interest himself in every improvement that was made, and always took delight in recounting the results of his extensive experience. One of his greatest amusements was to talk with those who studied physic and surgery, and he continued to read the new medical publications, and to deliver short private lectures on the theory and practice of the healing art with a lively interest, until the very day of his death. It is to be regretted that he never could be prevailed upon to extend the usefulness of his knowledge and experience in the diseases of animals, by any publication of his observations, but he felt a diffidence and fastidiousness in writing that could never be overcome, though his readiness to communicate information to those who asked for his advice, was universally acknowledged. The latter end of his life was cheered by the amusement of gardening, in which he excelled, and by frequent visits to his highly esteemed friend Mr. Stevenson, veterinary surgeon in Norwich, with whom he always held



held the most unreserved communication upon the various subjects which came before them. He marked the gradual decay of his bodily organs with perfect tranquillity and composure, and with his finger on the artery at his wrist, he watched the declining pulse until his heart ceased to beat, on the 19th February, 1811, after having been in uninterrupted action for eighty-six years. With an understanding vigorous and acute, and a power of discrimination and discernment peculiar to himself, Mr. Clover possessed the external advantage of a strong muscular frame of body, which qualified him to excel in his business. He took delight in medicine, and felt an ardent ambition to distinguish himself by a thorough knowledge of the structure and constitution of his patients, and a perfect practice in all the branches of his art. He had an application undeviated, unwearied, and in difficult cases he never hesitated to incur any trouble or expence which seemed to offer the least chance of doing good. In his person he was tall and well proportioned; his countenance was full of expression, which indicated a masculine understanding united to a stout, resolute, and excellent, heart.

## SUFFOLK.

On the 27th and 28th of June this county was visited by a thunder storm. Twenty six sheep and lambs were killed at Risby and Walsham. Ruffle's windmill was struck at Dalham, and 4000 panes of glass were broken at Mr. Chapman's pinery houses in Ipswich.

*Married.]* G. Vaux, esq. of Ipswich, to Miss Shergold, of London.

Mr. Cooke, of Harleston, to Miss Wake, of Pulham.

At Yarmouth, Mr. C. Green, to Miss Kemp.

Mr. W. Goer, to Mrs. Casburn, of Moulton.

Mr. Waller, of Fakenham, to Miss Shel-drake, of Pulham.

Mr. Porter, of Lopham, to Miss Elliott, of Roydon.

Mr. J. Wade, of Halesworth, to Miss Parr.

Mr. Davey, of Barnham, to Miss M. Chadd, of Lynn.

At Aldham, Mr. W. Gosling, of Cockfield, to Miss Maria Bloss.—Mr. M. Robinson, of Combs, to Miss Sarah Bloss.

Mr. D. Delf, of Lowestoffe, to Miss Stan-wood.

*Died.]* At Easton, the Rev. Loder Allen, rector.

At Bury, suddenly, Mrs. Brundell, 67.—Mr. Payne, of Beyton, 73.

At Yarmouth, Mr. R. Mabson, pilot, 67.

At Ipswich, Mr. E. Penning, 79.

At Worlington, Mrs. Moore, 85.

At Cotton, Mrs. Mathews.

At Norwich, Mrs. Enefer, of Framsdon, 52.

At Whitton, Mr. Isaac Jackaman, 29.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Gross,

## ESSEX.

The annual meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society was held on Friday, the 31st of May, at Chelmsford, and some very good stock was exhibited. The judges were some time before they could decide between Mr. Spencer's six years old horse, and Mr. Robinson's five years old, to which the medal was due, but at last gave it in favour of the former; there were likewise several other capital horses. Mr. Western had a medal adjudged to him for a very handsome Devonshire bull, also for South Down ewe hoggits; and Mr. Honeywood for the best ram and wether of the same breed. Mr. Pooley had a medal adjudged to him for a fine Holderness cow. There were not any candidates for long-woolled sheep, or for a boar. Besides the stock entered, there were many animals particularly entitled to notice. Mr. Robinson had two beautiful chesnut cart mares, one five years old, and the other three years old; also a two years old stallion colt, uncommonly good. They were all bred by himself from one mare, by the same horse, of the Suffolk breed. Mr. Rogers had a very compact and very handsome little three years old black colt, not entered. Mr. Bargoynne a very good Devonshire bull, cow, and calf; he also sent some sheep. Mr. Honeywood had, besides the stock entered, some very fat three shear sheep. Mr. Dunkin sent some South Down rams and ewe hoggits, drawn in by Devonshire oxen. Mr. Western had some very fine South Down sheep, besides those entered, and sent a very fat carcass of a three years old wether; he also had some Merino rams and ewe hoggits, superior to any that have been yet shown. Messrs. Tower and Kortright had some good rams and ewe hoggits of the Merino breed, and Mr. Walters some rams; it was remarked they were, in general, better than have been exhibited before. At dinner, Mr. Hanbury presided in the chair: amongst the company present we observed Messrs. Western, Tower, Vachel, Kortright, Bond, James Wright, Robinson, Codd, &c. After the usual toasts being drank, several new members were proposed and elected. Premiums were proposed for Merino rams and ewe hoggits. It was also determined that every encouragement ought to be given to farmers to breed good cart horses, and therefore resolved that a medal should be given for the best two years old cart filly bred in the county.

On the 10th of July, Miss Tilney Long, the rich heiress, said to have a net 80,000*l.* per annum, gave a grand fete at Wansted House.

A county meeting is called to obtain a reform in parliament.

*Married.]* At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Rutland, of Southwark, to Miss Mary Meggy.

At Shenfield, W. Brodrick, esq. of Lincoln's

coln's inn, to Miss Marianne Selby, of Northumberland.

At Westham, Mr. H. Courteney, to Miss C. Bridge.

*Died.*] At Borley, Miss C. Herringham.

At Great Horsley, Mrs. Sadler.

At East Brook, Mr. S. Harvey.

At Boreham, Mr. H. Buttle.

At Bulmer, Mr. Pung, 77.

At South Hanningfield, Mrs. Pratt.

At Widney Green, W. Barwick, esq. 80.

#### KENT.

The committee of the St. Nicholas Bay Harbour, and Canterbury Canal, have reported to the subscribers on their labours in getting the bill, and they show that by its construction the city of Canterbury alone will save 5000*l.* per annum in carriage. The expenses of the canal from Canterbury to Sea Wall will be about 54,000*l.* of the harbour about 94,000*l.* and of collateral roads 7000*l.*

Acts have passed for extending the Kent water works, for repairing Sevenoaks church, and for a new road from Ightham to Maidstone.

A spirited and true Kentish petition was lately presented to the House of Commons from Kent, against the corruptions of that House, by Mr. Whitbread.

Folkestone is found to contain 3697 souls. Dover numbers 10,277.

At a late Kentish sessions, a man was sentenced to twelve months hard labour for stealing a CAT. *Kentish Chronicle*.—N.B. There was however said to be a suspicion that he had stolen some fowls.

*Married.*] At Chislett, Mr. S. Stuppell, to Miss S. Brenchley.—Mr. J. Cowtan to Miss Kemp.

At Ditton, Mr. J. Manville, to Miss E. Golding.

At St. Lawrence's, Mr. T. Halsey, to Mrs. Queded.

At Silling, John Creery, esq. to Miss Judith Lostie.

At Bromley, W. Chalklen, esq. of Deptford, to Miss M. E. Durand.

D. Price, esq. of Lee, to Mrs. Russell, of Lewisham.

J. Bradley, esq. to Miss Penn, of Chatham Yard.

At Rochester, R. P. Pughe, esq. to Miss Ducks, of Troy-town.

At Maidstone, Mr. W. Hardy, to Miss M. A. Hurst.

I. B. Wilkes, esq. of Dartford, to Mrs. Croft.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mrs. Packman, 72.—Mr. R. Fenner, 64.—Mr. T. Young.

—John Walker, esq. 77.—Mr. F. Grant, 76.

—W. Lostie, esq.—Mrs. White, grocer.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Cutbush.

At Eastrey, Mrs. Anne Sladdon.

At Gashill, Mrs. Wilkins.

At Hawke, Stephen Woodgate, esq. 66.

At Ripple House, Mrs. Eliz. Herring.

At Fordwich, Mrs. Warren.

At Gravesend, Henry Thames Rogers, esq. 85.

At Bybrook, Mrs. Austen, of Swift's Place.

At Penn Hill, W. Wilson, jun. esq.

In London, Sir E. Deering, of Surrenden Deering, 55.

At Westerham, Mrs. Moreton.

At Stone, the Rev. T. Heathcoate, 64.

#### SUSSEX.

Chichester by the new bill numbers 6425.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Brazier, of Rye, to Miss Sarah King, of Wilmington.

The Rev. Robert Hare, of Hurstmonceaux, to Mrs. Lewis, of Harpton Court, Radnor.

At Ninfield, Mr. W. Colbran, 77, to Miss A. Brett, 22.

*Died.*] At Danny, H. C. Campion, esq. 78.

At Chichester, Mrs. Weller, 90.

At Northampton, Col. Sergison, of Cuckfield Park, the worthy, but unsuccessful, opponent of the gentleman calling himself *Jack Fuller*, the present singular representative of Sussex.

At Brighton, William Ainge, esq. barrister at law, 85.

At Stone Bridge, T. Stone, esq. 80.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth and Portsea number 40,567, Gosport numbers 7788, and Alverstoke 4424 inhabitants.

On Tuesday, June 11, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Robert Cole, farmer, at Chilbolton, a village about four miles from Andover, which totally destroyed thirteen dwelling houses, eight barns, six stables, five granaries, and rick-house, independently of cart-houses, a considerable quantity of corn, wool, furniture, provisions, &c. in the short space of an hour and a half. Every exertion to stop the progress of the flames proved ineffectual, the wind at the time blowing from the west. The church and parsonage-house were preserved by the timely arrival of the engines from Andover and Stockbridge.

*Married.*] Mr. Hopkins, of Kelsea, to Mrs. Watson, of Cosham.

Mr. P. Edwards, of Winchester, to Miss E. Deane, of Wincanton.

Mr. T. Forbes, of Portsmouth, to Miss S. Ball, of Portsea.

Mr. P. S. Bruff, to Miss Jeffries, of Fratton. At Guernsey, W. Curtis, esq. 23d, to Miss E. M. Radford.

At Arreton, Thomas Grimers, esq. to Miss Bull, of Rutbridge.

At Steyning, Lieut. Hare, 5th, to Miss Groom.

At Winchester, Mr. Thompson, to Miss Hathaway.

At Southampton, Charles Vignoles, esq. to Miss Eliza Duell.

At Botley, James Warner, esq. to Miss E. Reed.

*Died.*]



*Died.*] At Portsea, Mr. John Jetty.—Captain Tribe, 82d.

In Portsmouth, Mrs. Barnard.—Mr. Young, of Cecil Place.—Mr. Letty, of Mile End Place.—The Right. Hon. Gen. Fox, brother of the late C. J. Fox, governor of Portsmouth, colonel of the 10th foot, paymaster of widow's pensions, &c.

At Bottley, John Clewer, esq.

At the Half-way House, Mrs. Brewer, 50.

At Uphom, the Rev. T. Davies, 35 years curate of that parish.

At Bossington, Thomas South, esq.

At Dummer, Mrs. Terry.

At Wington, G. Aldridge, esq.

At Portchester, Miss S. Moore.

At Winchester, Mrs. Currall.

In Jersey, Mr. John Stead, proprietor of the Jersey Gazette, and formerly a well-known bookseller at Gosport.

At Southsea, Mrs. Heather.

At Crawley, Miss Waight, of Alresford.

At Buckham House, T. Coulthard, esq.

At New Close, Mrs. Stubbs.

At St. Cross, Miss Tood.

At Southampton, Mrs. Ellcocke, 85.—Mr. Flood, ironmonger.

At the George Inn, Portsmouth, where he arrived the 22d of May, intending to set off the next morning for London, Walter Burrowes, esq. of Ryde (which place he left in good health), the son of the late Sir Kildare B. On being called in the morning, it was discovered that he had been attacked by a paralytic affection, which had deprived him of his speech and reason. He remained in this state till about five o'clock in the afternoon, when he expired in convulsions. He was formerly one of the first merchants in England, as an active partner in the house of Bogle, French, Burrowes, and Canning, of London, contractors for supplying the Navy with Irish provisions, &c.

On board the Gorgon, of St. Helen's, General Rufin, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Barosa. He had spent the day in good spirits, and repeatedly expressed his satisfaction at coming to England, and his escape from the Spaniards. He seemed to suffer but little from his wound, till about ten minutes before his death. After having eaten a hearty dinner, he was suddenly seized with pain, which terminated in his death: the wound had affected the spinal marrow. The deceased was a great favourite with Bonaparte, and possessed considerable landed property in the neighbourhood of Havre-de-Grace. He was buried with distinguished funeral honours at Portsmouth, on the 18th instant.

#### WILTSHIRE.

The trial of ploughs, on the 13th day of June, near Deptford Inn, Wilts, for the premiums of the Bath and West of England Society, was very respectably and numerously attended by gentlemen and farmers of the vicinity, as well as from distant parts. Eight

ploughs contended for the prizes, and ploughed half an acre in the time annexed, viz. No 1. Robert Gourlay, esq. a Scotch plough, drawn by two horses, in one hour and fifty one minutes. No. 2. Mr. Patient, a Wiltshire plough, drawn by four ponies, with a leader, in one hour and thirty-nine minutes. No. 3. H. Biggs, esq. a double furrow plough, drawn by two horses, with a leader, one hour and two minutes and a half. No. 4. J. Davies, jun. esq. a Hampshire patent plough, drawn by two horses, with a leader, one hour and fifty-six minutes. No. 5. R. Gourlay, esq. Ransome's patent plough, drawn by two horses, in one hour and seven minutes. No. 6. Mr. Garrett, a Beverstone plough, drawn by one horse with a leader, two hours and thirty-two minutes. No. 7. J. R. Gourlay, esq. a double-furrow plough, drawn by two horses, fifty-nine minutes. No. 8. J. Bennet, esq. a Scotch plough, drawn by two oxen, in two hours and fifty-one minutes. The awards of the judges were in favour of No. 3, the double furrow plough, and No. 5, Ransome's patent plough, both drawn by two horses. The former, it will be noticed, ploughed half an acre of a three-year's grass ley, on rather a light soil, in one hour and two minutes and a half. Beside the public spirit manifested by the owners of the different ploughs to give celebrity to these operations, and produce a beneficial result, much praise was due to all the ploughmen for the skill they evinced, and the pains they respectively took to excel.

*Married.*] At Devises, Mr. Giffard, to Miss Everett.

*Died.*] The Rev. Mr. Southurst, of Castle Comb.

William Priddey, esq. of Allington.

At Marlbro', at an advanced age, Mr. N. Merriman.

#### BERKSHIRE.

On Tuesday, June 24, Mr. John Coxetter, of Greenham Mills, Newbury, had two South Down sheep shorn at his factory exactly at five o'clock in the morning, from the wool of which, (after passing its various processes) a complete damson-coloured coat was made, and worn by Sir John Throckmorton, bart. at a quarter past six in the evening, being two hours and three quarters within the time allotted, for a wager of one thousand guineas. The sheep were roasted whole, and a most sumptuous dinner was given by Mr. Coxetter, to Sir John Throckmorton, and many other agriculturists.

*Married.*] W. Stephens, esq. of Reading, to Miss P. Greenwood, of Wallingford.—Mr. W. Quelch, to Miss H. S. Marshall, of Braywick.

At Sunning Hill, Capt. J. Cochet, R.N. to Miss Long.

*Died.*] At Abingdon, Mr. Hervey Tuckey.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

A correspondent of Frome writes, that, during the last week of June, the wind was particularly

particularly calm, the sky generally obscured by that species of cloud which philosophers have denominated *nimbus*, or *cumulo cirro-stratus*. On the morning of the 2d of July the sky became more open, and the sun-shine favourable to haymaking: about noon the hemisphere became again obscured, and distant thunder was heard from the south-west. There being little or no wind stirring, the storm approached but slowly; at two, it became vertical over the town, rain began to fall in abundance, the lightning broad and vivid, quickly succeeded by thunder, which burst on the ear with a violent crash. Such as were wise, perceiving themselves in danger, took the precaution of opening their doors and windows, and withdrawing from the currents thereof. The storm hung over the town nearly half-an-hour, at a less altitude than half a mile. At a quarter past two, one very violent explosion burst over the western extremity of the town, which stands on high land, struck on a house detached from others, rending in twain the chimney of a gable end, ripping up the tile from the barge for the breadth of four feet the whole depth of the roof, rived several broad pieces of stucco from the front wall, and perforated the same as if small slugs had been shot at it from a blunderbuss. The lightning entered the house at the broken chimney and roof, burst out two windows, one on the east and the other on the west side; descended to a weaving shop on the ground floor, where it killed one lad working at the loom, and struck down six others into a state of temporary stupefaction, of which they did not fully recover for several days. The lad which was killed, appeared by the livid colour of the skin to have been struck on the left side, the electric fluid passing down to the floor, singeing the inside of the stocking from top to bottom, for the breadth of an inch and half. Surgical endeavours to restore animation were of no avail.

*Married.*] At Bath, James Basevi, esq. to Miss C. E. Robinson, of Queen-square.—C. Barrow, esq. to Miss Brome, both of Barbadoes.—John Stewart, esq. to Miss Jane McDougal, daughter of Adm. M'D.

Mr. Magrath, to Miss Fournier.

The Rev. H. Helyar, of Coker Court, to Miss Maria Perring.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. J. Brook, 84, to Miss A. Crocker, 21.

At Bath, Mr. J. Dunn, to Miss E. Flint.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. Paisey.—Mrs. A. M. Dale, 70.

At Abbotsbury, Mrs. Harris, 93.

At Glastonbury, Mrs. King.

At Kilmington, Mr. Anning.

At Ilfracombe, Mrs. Birchell.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Hill, of Knighton Cottage, to Mary, third daughter of Thomas Drutt, esq. of Winbourne.

At Marshull, Mr. Robert Stay, to Miss

White, and Mrs. J. White, jun. to Miss Stay.

*Died.*] At Rax House, near Bridport, Mrs. Arnold.

At Sherborne, Mr. G. Melmoth, sen. 73.

At Portland, the Rev. Daniel Addison.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

At Exeter sessions two young women were sentenced to be **TRANSPORTED FOR SEVEN YEARS** for throwing vitriol over the clothes of another, while a fellow, for attempting to commit a rape on a child of 11 years, was sentenced to **SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT** and to be pillored!—*Bath Herald.*

An extraordinary phenomenon took place in the port of Plymouth, on Saturday, June 1, in the Sound, Sutton Pool, Catwater, and the Lara. At three o'clock, A.M. the tide suddenly receded from the pool of Sutton, rushed through the sluices of the pier-heads, and left all the shipping and craft dry. In about half an hour a bore, nearly from nine to eleven feet high, came in with a tremendous noise, accompanied by a violent gust of wind at S. W.; it was dead low water, and in an instant all the vessels and craft were afloat, and knocking against each other. The bore then receded through the pier-heads again, continuing the same height and with the same rushing noise, and left the pool high and dry. It then made its way up Catwater to the Lara head, driving the ships from their anchors against each other, by which means two lost their bow-sprits. The bore then broke adrift from an immense cable the flying bridge near Pamphlet Mill Lake, and drove it on the Lara sands, but, going back as suddenly, it took back the flying bridge with it, which was secured by a fresh cable and anchor. The bore returned about seven o'clock, A.M. in the same manner, seven feet high, accompanied by a gust of wind, and as suddenly receded. At seven o'clock, the bore, about four feet high, rushed in again, and receded in the same manner. The winds were very variable, but principally blew hard at S. W. The quicksilver in the thermometer was observed to sink and rise with a tremulous motion during the bore.

The South Devon Agricultural Society held their twentieth annual meeting on Tuesday, June 11, on the race ground at Totness. It was well attended by the gentlemen and farmers of that district. We were happy in noticing among the company some of the most celebrated breeders of stock from the eastern part of the county. Such a show of fine cattle was never before seen in the west of England; and we feel gratified at such an opportunity of congratulating our countrymen on the success which has attended their spirited exertions. After dinner a variety of interesting subjects, appropriate to the occasion, were discussed; and several new mem-



bers, among whom we noticed Sir Arscott Molesworth, were added to the list of annual subscribers.

*Married.*] At Tiverton, Lieut. col. Payne, 46th, to Miss Row, of Livinghays.

At Plymouth, Mr. Q. Croker, to Miss Perkins.—Mr. Dryden, surgeon, to Miss Julia Symonds.—Mr. George Pardon, to Miss M. A. Moore.

At Exeter, W. Leaman, esq. R. N. to Miss S. Tucker, of Tiverton.—Mr. Samuel Cole, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Phillips, of the Crown and Sceptre Inn.

At Sidmouth, T. B. Ferris, esq. of the Coldstream guards, to Emily Jane, youngest daughter of the late Richard Foley, esq. and niece to Vice-admiral Foley.

*Died.*] At Exmouth, Miss Murcy.

At Tiverton, Richard Blundell, esq.

At Uplime, Wm. Clarke, esq. of Beaminster, Dorset.

At Cullumpton, the Rev. Thomas Harris, late curate of Braddon, near Towcester.

At Sidmouth, Samuel Cawley, esq. 68.

At Plymouth, Mr. W. Evans, 89.—Mr. T. A. Williams, deputy purveyor.—Mrs. Margaret Provo.

At Dartmouth, R. Newman, esq.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Mylor, Capt. Bell, R. N. to Miss Elizabeth Kerr.

At Kenwyn, Mr. F. Hocking, to Miss M. Matthies.

Mr. G. Geach, of Liskeard, to Miss Roberts, of Tregangen.

Mr. I. Adams, of Liskeard, to Miss Orchard, daughter of Capt. O.

Mr. T. Ward, of Phillack, to Miss A. Polkinhorne.

*Died.*] At Permizen, the eldest son of Mr. Hick; he was drowned while bathing.

At Illogan, Mr. Turner.

At Stoke Clymesland, Mrs. Lethbridge.

At Menabilly, 82, Philip Rashleigh, esq. representative in six parliaments for Fowey, a man in much local estimation, and one of the early friends of Dr. Wolcot, who honoured him with notice in some of his early poems.

#### SOUTH WALES.

Two thousand acres were lately flooded in one view of the town.

The annual assembly connected with the Dissenting College at Carmarthen, and established for the purpose of promoting mutual acquaintance, fellowship, and harmony, among their ministers in the principality, was held on Thursday the 27th ult. at Llanmas street Chapel, when forty ministers, and upwards of a thousand people were present. Rev. Dr. Rees, Rev. Dr. Lindsay, James Esdaile, esq. and John Bentley, esq. attended to inspect the affairs of the College, superintend the examination of the students, and keep up the social intercourse of the Welsh ministers.—On Friday morning the deputies with several ministers, attended the examination of the students at the College. Having made the

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necessary arrangements, the tutors examined the students in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, languages, universal Grammar, Belles Lettres, Logic, Divinity, and Ecclesiastical History; also in Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Mensuration, Land-surveying, Navigation, use of the Globes, and in Natural and Experimental Philosophy. One of the senior students delivered a short discourse, as a specimen of his composition, and the junior classes exhibited their maps.

A committee of the gentlemen interested in the improvement of the harbour of Kidwelly, with a junction branch, by means of a canal, through the valuable mineral land of Pembrey, to the Carmarthenshire rail road dock, at Llanelly, have held a meeting at the latter place, at which Lord Cawdor presided, and renewed the strongest assurance of his support to any plan, which the gentlemen interested might consider best adapted to give accommodation to the community of each place.

The following are the dimensions of one of the largest oak trees ever cut down in this kingdom. It grew in the parish of Easaleg, Monmouthshire, about four miles from Newport, near the canal, and was cut down last year, and purchased by Mr. T. Harrison:—The trunk, 10 feet in length, measured 470 solid feet; 12 limbs, respectively, 60, 106, 355, 452, 235, 113, 28, 156, 84, 70, 98, and 75, feet; altogether, 2302 feet of sound timber; dead limbs 126 feet of timber; making a total of 2428 feet of timber. It required the labour of four men, for twenty days, to fell the tree and strip the bark!

*Married.*] William Skryme, esq. of Langharne, to Miss Lewis, of Henllan.—Mr. Thomas Butler, of Trellack, to Miss S. Beach, of Quedgley.

At Newcastle, the Rev. T. Hancorne, to Mrs. Welford.

*Died.*] At Carmarthen, 74, Mrs. Nicholls.—The lady of John Bevan, esq.—Mr. T. Wood.

At Swansea, Mr. D. Hopkins.—Mr. Jones, of the customs.

In Brecon, Mrs. Ann Williams.

At Talcllyn, Mr. Jones, surgeon.

At Chepstow, 73, Mr. A. Benson

At Nevers, 77, Captain Essex Bowen, R. N.

At Cheltenham, 75, T. Brown, esq. of Mellington, co. Montgomery.

#### NORTH WALES.

Newspapers and printing-offices are now spread over Wales. A new printing-office is announced at Brecknock.

The Irish road at Rhualt Hill is improving.

The Wrexham Agricultural Society's annual meeting, on the 30th of May, was most numerous attended. We were much gratified at the fine show of cattle, and at the minuteness and impartiality with which the different claims were investigated and adjudged. Premiums of five guineas were given to Mr.

N

J. Pilsan

J. Palin, of Lay Hall, for the best crop of turnips; to Mr. R. Matthews, near Mold, for the best cart stallion; and to John Wynne, esq. of Royton, for the best bull.—A premium of two guineas to Mr. J. Rowland, of Pentre Clawdd, for the best sow pig. Three guineas to Edward Swinnerton, of Salatyn, for having brought up the greatest number of children to industry, without any parochial assistance; and one guinea more for being a member of a friendly club or society, under the regulation of the Act of Parliament.—Two guineas to Mr. John Rowland, of Pentre Clawdd, for the best fleece of short wool, off a cross between the Spanish and Ryland;—and one guinea more for producing a fleece of long wool, off a cross between the Old Shropshire and Spanish.

*Married.*] Thomas Thomas, esq. of Pencirig, to Miss Gwynne, of Llanelweth Hall.—A. Oswestry R. Povall, esq. to Miss Sarah Owen.

R. Walker, esq. of Fulham, Bucks, to Miss Fletcher, of Gwernhayled, accompanied by great local festivities.

*Died.*] At Fron, 63, the Rev. R. Williams.

At Bottwnog, the Rev. N. Owen.

At Hollywell, Mr. R. Jones.

At Denbigh, Thomas Peake, esq.

At Plascock, 52, Mr. Watkin Samuel.

At Ty Isa, Mrs. Roberts.

At Rhual, Thomas Griffith, esq. an upright magistrate, and a man of superior qualities and attainments.

At Ruthin, Mrs. Catharine Griffith, generally regretted.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Died.*] In Dumfriesshire, Rear-Admiral Dundas, 64.

Edinburgh numbers 108,145 inhabitants.

At Edinburgh, suddenly, the Right Hon. Robert Blair, Lord President of the Court of Session. He had before dinner taken his usual walk in the meadows, and, upon returning home, was seized with illness near George's-square, where he lived: with assistance he reached his own house, and shortly expired. He was the son of the Rev. Mr. Blair, minister of Athelstonford, author of the celebrated poem of "The Grave." He entered Advocate in 1764, and on the appointment of President Campbell to the Bench, he succeeded the present Lord Chief Baron as Solicitor-General, in which office he continued till the year 1806. On the promotion of Mr. Robert Dundas to be Lord Chief Baron in 1801, he was unanimously chosen by the Faculty of Advocates to be their Dean, in which honorable station he continued till 1808, when he received the appointment of Lord President of the Court of Session, on the resignation of Sir Hay Campbell, esq. He was within a few months of 70 years of age. He married Miss Isabella Halket, one of the sisters of Lieutenant-Colonel John Halket, by whom he had one son

and three daughters. To those who had the happiness of intimately knowing the late Lord President Blair, and of seeing him in the intercourse of private life, enjoying and promoting all the innocent relaxations from severer duties, it may seem unnecessary to dwell upon other causes of regret. But the calamity which will be long and deeply felt by the country, is the loss of that rare union of great qualities which, after calling him forth into early notice, conducted him to the highest honours of his profession, and exacted the palm of distinction from the common suffrages of his brethren during the whole course of a long and unblemished life. Of the first years of that life, or of the course of severe study by which he prepared himself to be what he became, little is known beyond the circle of his private friends; but never surely was there exhibited upon the great theatre of public business a more profound erudition, greater power of discrimination, nor a more stern and invincible rectitude, combined with a degree of personal dignity, that commanded more than respect, even from his equals. If any one indeed were to be selected from many great features as peculiarly distinguishing his character, we should certainly be apt to fix upon that innate love of justice, and abhorrence of iniquity, without which, as he himself emphatically declared, when he took the chair of the Court, all other qualities avail nothing, or rather, they are worse than nothing; a sentiment that seemed to govern the whole course of his public duty. In the multiplicity of transactions, to which the extended commerce of the country gives rise, cases must occur to illustrate the darker side of the human character. Such questions seemed to call forth all his energy, and they who heard the great principles of integrity vindicated and enforced, in a strain of indignant eloquence, could scarcely resist the impression, that they beheld for a moment, the earthly delegate of Eternal Justice. During the short period for which his lordship filled the chair of the Court, it seemed to be his object to settle the law of Scotland upon great and permanent foundations. Far from seeking to escape from the decision of points of law under an affected delicacy, which he well knew might be a cloak for ignorance, he anxiously dwelt upon such questions; and pointed them out for discussion, that, by means of a deliberate judgment, he might fix a certain rule for the guidance of future times. With all his knowledge of law, his opinions upon these subjects were formed with singular caution, and what was at first thrown out merely as a doubt, was found upon examination, to be the result of profound research, matured by the deepest reflection. But to enter into the merits of such a character, to describe the high sense of decorum, and the opposition to all affectation and insincerity, which carried him through the straight line of professional duty, not seeking the



the applause of men, but consulting only the spotless rectitude of his own mind, would carry us far beyond our present limits, even if it were possible. His true value is best estimated by the general gloom which his death has cast over the profession and his country.

## IRELAND.

At Taught, near Tralee, aged 103, Lucius Bolton, esq. For the last six years he never slept on a bed, but in an arm-chair, from which he seldom allowed himself to be removed. He retained his faculties till within a few hours of his death.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Penang, Governor Bruce.

At Gibraltar, Captain Price Tribe, 82.

At Tobago, Sir William Young, bart. governor of the Leeward Islands, author of a statistical account of the West Indies, of the History of Athens, &c. &c. but a man of greater energy than suavity of character. He was the son of the late Sir William Young, lieutenant-governor of Dominica, who died in the West Indies in 1788, and was grandson of Dr. Brook Taylor, secretary to the Royal Society, &c. Sir William cultivated letters, travelled into France and Italy, and published several interesting works. In 1777 appeared, 1. *The Spirit of Athens*, in 1 vol. 8vo. 2. After nine years study and revision, he enlarged and republished the same work under a new title, that of the *History of Athens, Political and Philosophical*, considered. 3. In 1788 appeared a pamphlet on Mr. Gilbert's projected Amendment of the Poor Laws, since which he printed in succession the following pamphlets: 4. *The Rights of Englishmen*; 5. *A Letter to Mr. Pitt on the Subject of Poor and Workhouses*; 6. *A Speech on the Slave Trade*, delivered in the House of Commons, in 1791; and 7. *A Life of his respectable Progenitor, Dr. Brook Taylor*, prefixed to his *Contemplatio Philosophica*. He is also author of several pieces of fugitive poetry, as well as the *Common Place Book*, shewing the state of the sugar colonies. Sir William was born in 1742, and has been twice married. He was first elected in 1784, for St. Mawes, a borough in Cornwall, where the Grenvilles, to whom he was related, possess great influence, and he lately sat for Buckingham, where they are also preponderant. In 1790 he declared himself in favour of the convention with Spain, relative to Nootka Sound. In 1791 he suggested an amendment in the Sierra Leone bill. In 1797, when Mr. Grey agitated the question of reform, he expressed himself an enemy to every plan he had heard of, for the alteration of the form of representation. In 1799 Sir William defended the conduct of the committee that had inquired into the state of Cold-bath-fields prison, and vindicated the character of Dr. Glasse; but he allow-

ed that the governor had been blamable in borrowing money from some of the prisoners, and gave it as his opinion that he ought to have been dismissed. In 1800 he took an active part in favour of the Union with Ireland; and in 1802 he disapproved of several parts of the defensive treaty with France, particularly the introduction of a new *Jangue* into Malta, "where he could state, from personal knowledge, that there were not above five merchants in the whole island; the rest were composed of gold-finers, and other labourers, who mostly spoke the Arab language, with some mixture of all languages." He then inquired "if these people were fit to mix with an order of antient nobility." After this he adverted to the cession of Louisiana, and supported the motion of an address to his Majesty proposed by his colleague, Mr. Windham, "for arranging, by immediate and amicable discussion, those points of essential interest which had been adjusted by former treaties, but for which no provision had been made in the late negotiation. On the motion of Colonel Patten for censuring ministers, (June 3, 1803,) he coincided in the sentiments which had been evinced on all sides of the House, touching the aggremonary and hostile spirit of the French government, marked towards this country, in every quarter of the globe, from the treaty of Amiens to the present hour;" he however seemed to blame the ministers of that day, for not having entered into any commercial arrangements subsequently to the late treaty of peace. When the defence of the nation soon after (June 20) became a subject of discussion, he approved of the resolution of the chancellor of the exchequer, in respect to further preparations, and expressed a hope, "that if the French army should be rash enough to visit this country, they would find a people every where ready to fly to their bayonets, and to resist them with equal courage and skill. In March, 1804, he objected, in very warm terms, to the extent to which the volunteer system had been carried, and proposed some regulations. When that subject was agitated, he supported the Aylesbury election bill, on the principle of the Grenville acts. Soon after this (April 23, 1804,) he voted in favour of Mr. Fox's proposition for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the measures adopted for the purposes of national defence; and on Mr. Adington's retreat in the course of that summer, he divided with a minority of 181 to 211, in opposition to Mr. Pitt's "additional force bill." In February 1805, when Mr. Wilberforce gave notice of his intentions to bring in a bill for the abolition of the slave trade within a time limited, he declared his intention to oppose, in every stage of it, "a measure, the very agitation of which would be productive of irrepara-

ble mischief." On the 8th of April, he voted with a majority of 217 to 216, in favour of Mr. Whitbread's proposition, and against Mr. Pitt's amendment, in the affair of Lord Melville. During the debate on the claims of the Duke of Athol to an additional compensation for the Isle of Man, Sir William evinced a perfect knowledge of this subject; and it was owing to his efforts and those of some other gentlemen, that Mr. Pitt is supposed to have altered his original intentions of burdening the insular revenues with the liquidation of the sums recently granted. Sir William Young is agent for, and possesses considerable estates in, the island of Dominica. He was nominated governor of the Leeward islands, &c. during the late Grenville administration.

At Belan, while eating his breakfast, Dr. G. Welch.

At Odessa, General Kamenski, lately celebrated as the commander in chief of the Russian army.

Killed in the siege of Badajoz, Major M'Greachy, 11th regiment (17th Portuguese,) Lieutenant Sedgewick, 5th foot, 2d batt.; Lieutenant E. Hawker, royal artillery; Lieutenant Hunt, engineers; Lieu-

tenant Westropp, 51st regiment; and Lieutenant Hogg, 85.

At Sice, Lieutenant Pottain Home, royal artillery.

At Villa Formosa, Captain Knipe, of the 14th dragoons.

At Coinabra, the Hon. John Wingfield, of the Coldstream.

At Elvas, Captain Kirby, of the 57th.—Lieutenant-colonel White, of the 29th.

At the Cape, Captain W. Selby, of the Owen Glendower.

In the Mediterranean, Lieutenant E. Powell, of *Pruro*.

At New York, Colonel I. Crawford, formerly governor of the Bermundas.

At Sea, Capt. F. Cottrell, of the *Nyaden*.

At Konigsberg, a Scotch invalid, of the name of Gordon, at the age of 116.

At Petersburg, 71, the celebrated Dr. Jonathan Rogers, physician general to the Russian fleet, &c. &c.

At Cagliari, in Sardinia, aged 60, Victor Emanuel, king of Sardinia, seventeen years after his expulsion from his continental dominions, during which period he has lived in a condition little above that of an English country gentleman of the third or fourth class.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.**—The late orders from South America have had a good effect in reviving the manufactures of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester, and the return of the fleet just arrived from Jamaica will add to the export of their articles, as considerable orders are now executing for the West Indies. All kind of muslin and cotton goods are very low and very flat in the London market at present, and not likely to mend. The produce of Russia has likewise experienced a considerable fall, such as tallow, hemp, flax, iron, &c. &c.

Of the six millions of exchequer bills voted by parliament to be applied to the relief of trade, only about one million and a half has been disposed of by the commissioners. This small issue is to be attributed to the loss with which a loan in this form is attended, and to the extreme difficulty in the present times of procuring securities satisfactory to the gentlemen intrusted with the application of the grant.

**WEST INDIES.**—A large fleet is just arrived from Jamaica in the river, a part of which is also arrived at Bristol and Liverpool, but the produce comes to a very bad market, it being already over stocked, particularly with sugar, coffee, and cotton wool, with respect to rum it is in demand, and prices advancing. When this fleet left Jamaica, provisions, as beef, pork, and butter, were in great demand, nor can the islands be supplied until the months of October or November arrives, as then the slaughtering season commences in Ireland.

**NORTH AMERICA.**—We hope the explanation of Captain Bingham will clear up the unfortunate mistake relative to the Little Belt, and that French politicians will feel themselves disappointed in creating a rupture between the two countries, of this the mercantile world seem satisfied, as no advance whatever has taken place in the price of American produce.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**—By the latest accounts from Rio, we are informed that the demand for British manufactured goods increases every day, and that the British speculator knows now the sort of goods suitable for this country, which at first they were totally ignorant of. Large remittances have lately been received thence, in dollars, cochineal, cotton, hides, &c. and the shipments now making at London and Liverpool for this country, are very considerable.

**FAST INDIES.**—Large shipments are now making by the company for this quarter of the globe, but bullion, which formerly used to be exported thither, forms the most trifling part of the present export.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Cos. 'Change Alley, or Mr. Scott's, 28, New Bridge-street—Grand Junction Canal shares fetch from 218l. to 220l.—Kennet and Avon, 38l.—Leeds and Liverpool Dock Scrip, 24l. per cent per ann.—Bank Stock, 241.—East India Bonds, 11s. per. —3 per cent consols, 627½.—Omnium, 174l. discount.—Gold per ounce in bars, 41. 11s.—Silver per ounce, 6s.



## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**H**ARVEST has commenced, rye and some wheat has been cut in the forward districts, neither of which prove so good in quality as was expected, from the blight and mildew occasioned by the cold winds and variable weather, previously so, and about the blooming season. There will be much discolored wheat, probably some smutted, as was the case last year, from the same atmospheric cause. The quantity of wheat will nevertheless be heavy throughout the country, the straw not being too large, as was expected; and the ear upon the best lands being of a size and weight equal to the most productive years. The spring crops are generally abundant and promising, with the above exception as to blight, with respect to the barley; and the beans also have suffered, but not in any very considerable degree, from the same cause.

For seeds, the present season will not probably be a good one. Labourers, in sufficient plenty, and no change in the rate of wages. Potatoes and hops maintain the character of high promise, given them last month. Orchard fruit and walnuts not so generally abundant as was supposed. Much of the turnip crop destroyed by the blight; the rootabaga having escaped by being sown earlier, and in better weather, is forward, and expected to be good. The prospect for after grass very satisfactory.

Live stock, both fat and lean, dearer in the country markets. The stock of lambs and live stock in general, now said to be short. Reported that the Merino sheep are disapproved, both by the grazier and butcher, which report is strongly contradicted by the Merino breeders. South Downs, at the present, the favourite stock.

In Smithfield market beef fetches from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.;—Mutton, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.;—Veal, 6s. to 8s. 0d.;—Lamb, 7s. 0d. to 7s. 8d.;—Pork, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.;—Bacon, 7s. 4d. *Middlesex, July 25, 1811.*

## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

JUNE.

*Flowering month.*

**O**N the 1st and 2d of the month, the wind was east in the morning, and westerly towards the latter part of the day; on the 3d westerly; on the 4th and 5th south-west; from the 6th to the 9th westerly; on the 10th south-west; on the 11th and 12th westerly; on the 13th and 14th south-west; on the 15th westerly; on the 16th south-west in the morning, and north-west in the evening; on the 17th easterly; on the 18th south; on the 19th easterly in the morning, and in the afternoon north; on the 20th and 21st easterly; on the 22d, 23d, and 24th north-east; on the 25th, 26th, 27th, easterly; on the 28th south-west; and on the two last days of the month easterly.

There were strong gales on the 4th, 6th, 10th, and 12th, and fresh gales on the 8th and 9th. I do not recollect to have heard any thunder during this month. There were heavy showers in the morning of the 2d, and rain, more or less, on the 5th, 20th, 24th, 28th, and 29th.

June 1. The same singularity with respect to the tides, which was spoken of in all the public prints, occurred along the coast of Hampshire, this day, to the great astonishment of all who witnessed it. This phenomenon I have not yet, (July 22d,) seen accounted for.

June 3d. The bloom of the hawthorn is nearly all gone, having been in a great measure beaten off by the late heavy rains.

June 4th. The hay-harvest has commenced, but the weather is not very favourable.

The following wild herbaceous plants are now in flower:—Common buckbean (*menyanthes trifoliatum*), mouse ear scorpion-grass (*myosotis arvensis*), yellow water lily (*nymphaea lutea*), narrow-leaved pond-weed (*polygonum amphibium*), black bind-weed (*polygonum convolvulus*), common broom-rape (*orobanche major*), and long stalked crane's-bill (*geranium columbinum*).

June 7th. Mackerel have been caught in tolerable quantity along the coast. They are small, and are selling for nine pence per dozen.

June 8th. The pods of furze crack, and throw out their seeds. The stamina of the flowers of the nettle throw out their farina. They do this by a sudden expansion; and, in the sun-shine, the appearance is not unlike that of the explosion of so many grains of gun-powder.

June 9th. I this day saw a saffron-coloured butterfly on the wing, which most probably was the clouded yellow species (*papilio edusa*), of Linnæus, and Haworth, but its flight was so rapid, that I could not perfectly distinguish it.

June 10th. The rivers are much discoloured by the rains which have fallen in the country, to the westward and northward.

June 12th. The farmers are beginning to carry and stack their hay.

June 16th. Cherries are gathered. Wheat is in flower.

June 18th. The cuckoo begins to stammer.

In the evening of this day, mackerel were again caught. For several days past the shoals have kept at such a distance from the shore, that the seine nets of the fishermen could not reach them.

June

June 20th. Wheat ears are in great numbers on the heaths.

June 22d. There was this morning a very sharp white frost.

June 24th. I remarked an immense number of swallows and martins flying about over a large field of pease. They were no doubt attracted to that particular spot by the insects that abounded there, of which they must have devoured myriads. The utility of these and other birds in thus checking the ravages of what is commonly termed blight, is incalculably great.

June 26th. The leaves of several kinds of forest trees, particularly the elms and limes, have been shrivelled up by the late cold winds, much in the manner that the foliage was two years ago, but by no means to the same extent.

June 28th. Some shoals of white mullet come into the harbours.

June 31st. The musk thistle (*carduus nutans*), common tansy (*tanacetum vulgare*), climbing fumitory (*fumaria claviculata*), marsh St. John's wort (*hypericum elodes*), common St. John's wort (*hypericum perforatum*), ragwort (*senecio Jacobaea*), greater daisy (*chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), and corn marigold (*chrysanthemum segetum*), are in flower.

Hampshire.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June, 1811, to the 24th of July, 1811, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest, 29.99.	July 11.	Wind N. W.	Highest, 77°	July 2.	Wind S. E.
Lowest, 29.52.	— 22.	— S. W.	Lowest, 45°	— 21.	— W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 4 tenths of an inch. { This variation occurred between the 22d and 23d of July, on the former day the mercury stood at 29.51 and on the latter at 29.91.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 10°. { The mercury was at 55° in the morning of the 20th, and at the same hour on the 21st it stood at 45°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report of it is equal to five inches in depth, and there have been 19 days in which there has been rain in greater or less quantities. The variation in the temperature has not been great in any part of the month, nor has the heat been considerable, on five or six days the mercury has stood at 76°, or summer heat, and on one day, as is seen above, it was a degree higher. There has been no thunder this month, and we have seen but little lightning. The wind has blown chiefly from N.N.W. the number of brilliant days is about 10.

\* \* The Editor has the satisfaction to refer his readers to the Supplementary Number published a few days since, as possessing peculiar claims to the attention of his readers. He flatters himself that it will be deemed a considerable improvement on the plan of his former Supplements, and also one of the most entertaining and instructive Miscellanies that ever issued from the press. For these merits, however, it is solely indebted to the interesting works from which its contents are selected. The Editor is concerned that the prescribed price and limits prevented him from extending his selections to other works of considerable merit, the notice of which he has been under the necessity of deferring till the next Supplement.

Persons who have not been supplied with the former Supplements, may have them as well as any former numbers, to complete their volumes, on giving their orders.

Communications as usual are requested to be addressed to SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, the Editor, at No. 7, Bridge-street, or No. 5, Buckingham Gate, free of conveyance.

Y. O. L. is informed that contributions of "superior poetry" are always acceptable.

Our numerous friends in IRELAND who wish to receive the Monthly Magazine regularly in the shortest possible time after its publication should give their orders to W. ARNOT, esq. G. P. O. Dublin, or to I. B. AUSTIN, G. P. O. London, who will cause it to be delivered free of carriage at a trifling advance, either by the quarter, half-year, or year. In remote colonies and foreign countries this Magazine may also be had through the Post-Office.